THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 15. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT ICE GORGE.

SCENES AT ST. LOUIS.

More Particulars of the Loss of Steamboats—Their Positions Below, and the Damage Done Them—The Estimate of the Total Loss Since the Formation of the Ice Gorge, Etc.

The landing was yesterday visited by thousands of our citizens, viewing the wrecks scattered along the river from the foot of Locust down to Miller street, a distance of at least a couple of miles. The day was cool, but pleasant for outdoor exercise, and a large number of ladies, availing themselves of this circumstance, were amongst the promenaders. Up to 5 o'clock in the evening everything in that locality was remarkably still, but about that hour the shrill squeal of a steamboat whistle could be heard at intervals of every five or ten minutes. This was caused by the arrival of six steamers, the John D. Perry, Cornelia, Platte Valley, and Southern Belle from Sulphur Springs, and the Albert Pearce and Kate Kearney, from the neighborhood of the docks. These boats had considerable difficulty in making fast to shore, in consequence of the heavy ice that continued coming down from above with fearful rapidity and force.

Down in the southern end of the city, and between Miller and Barton streets, the following steamers have been laid up, and, so far as we could ascertain, no damage was sustained by any of them:—The Autocrat, Peoria City, Illinois, Port Boy, Beardstown, Favorite, Mollie Able, City of Memphis, J. C. Swon, D. A. January, Yellowstone, Dora, Canada, Emelie, R. C. Wood, Maria Denning, Evening Star, Sunset, and Ad. Hine. The Viola Belle was tied up here, but she got dragged away on Friday night and now lies torn to pieces in the river below the Arsenal. The Atlantic and Mississippi Company's steamer, Edward Walsh, was also laid up at this point. She, too, got pulled out on Friday night, and was carried down stream. She was last evening hard aground at a point below Harrisonville. The Mary E. Forsyth, after relieving the Mollie Able, started down to the assistance of the Walsh, and it is probable that she is now all safe at the landing.

From Miller street up northward are the Isabella, Mollie Dozier, Monongahela, McPorter, Joseph Gartside, Comet, Diana, the sunken steamer City of Pekin, and Mexico. The steamers Julia and Warsaw were laid up in this locality, but, as already stated, these boats are amongst those lost. The General Grant, owned by Captain John Copelin, has been reported sunk by several of our contemporaries; such is not the fact. She is, however, considerably twisted and otherwise injured, and will no doubt have to go on the docks for repairs, as indeed will, we think, eight out of every ten of the boats that have been laid up in the ice in this locality since the first break-up of the gorge on the 16th of the past month.

The steamer Reserve lies at the foot of Carroll Island, and is almost a total wreck. She has over two feet of water in her hold, and her pilot-house, texas, and cabin are all torn to pieces; her chimneys are also carried off, so that nothing remains now of her but the machinery and hull, and in all probability the latter is considerably injured. This boat, we learn, was valued at $30,000.

We had entertained some hopes that Captain Perkins' new steamer Rosalie, valued at $45,000, might have escaped total destruction, but such, unfortunately, as we have been informed by the Captain of the Cornelia, who passed her last evening, is not the case. This gentleman reports her almost a complete wreck, as she now lies at the head of Duncan's Island. All that remains of what once was the popular and elegant steamer Belle Memphis is now sunk well out in the middle of the stream, below the Arsenal. She is a perfect wreck.

With the exception of the boats above enumerated, all carried away by the gorge down the river will, so far as we can ascertain, be saved. They will, however, have to go on the docks, and a vast deal of money must be spent in their repairs.

The following will, we think, prove to be a fair estimate of the total loss of steamboat owners and underwriters since the formation of the ice gorge at this point. On its breaking, on the 16th of last month, the following boats were sunk:—

	Value.
New Admiral	$30,000
Ora Sioux City	10 000
Empire City	20 000
Calypso (about)	30,000
Highlander	20,000
Geneva	27,000
Metropolitan (about)	18 000
Four wharf-boats (about)	15.000
Seven barges (about)	25,000

On the second breaking up, Friday, the 12th inst., the

	Value.
Belle Memphis	$85,000
John Trendley (ferry-boat)	50,000
Prairie Rose	15,000
Julia	16 000
Warsaw	35.000
Underwriter, No. 8	20,000
Omaha	12,000

Saturday, the 13th inst., the—

	Value.
Nebraska	$20 000
City of Pekin	37 000
Hattie May	30,000
Diadem	22,000
Viola Belle	30,000
Reserve	30 000
Rosalie	45,000
Five rock boats (about)	18,000
Memphis wharf-boat	5,000
Alton wharf-boat	2 500
Total	$697,500

It will be noticed that in the above table no amount whatever is set down for damage done the boats that have escaped being sunk. We have heard a number of computations made on this subject by steamboat men and steamboat builders, and the lowest was $140,000, while some went as high as $160,000 and $170,000. Estimating that there are from twenty-five to thirty boats that will have to go on the docks, we think the amount will reach the highest figures above mentioned, and in all probability will go even still higher.—*St. Louis Republican, 15th.*

Arrest of Colonel John S. Moseby.

Colonel John S. Moseby was arrested in Leesburg a few days ago and is held subject to the orders of General Ayre, military commandant at Winchester. The cause of the arrest has not transpired.—*Richmond Enquirer, Monday.*

The Richmond *Examiner* states:—

We learn that Colonel John S. Moseby was arrested at his home in Fauquier, a few days since, by military authority, and taken to Washington and imprisoned. He is charged, we understand, with having hanged two Federal soldiers in the Valley, during the war, in retaliation for the murder of some of his men.

When we remember that Colonel Moseby, though of that class known as Partisan Rangers, was a regularly commissioned officer in the service of the Confederate States, and, as such, received the parole awarded to the other officers of General Lee's army, his arrest seems most extraordinary, and flatly in violation of the terms of parole.

For some months Colonel Moseby has been quietly practising law in Warrenton, demeaning himself as a good and loyal citizen of his section.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Friends in Trouble—All Employes of the Government and others formerly in the Rebel Service Ordered from Fortress Monroe and its Precincts—They are Marched Away Und r Guard, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 15.—A new and perhaps the most exciting feature in the Jeff. Davis rescue excitement thus far has just presented itself, and a regular bombshell it has proved to be—a solid shot, spherical case, shrapnel and grape and canister combined. It is not to be wondered at. Its effects have come home to the bosoms and hearts of many unanticipative of, and therefore wholly unprepared for, this dropping in among them of such an explosive projectile.

Casting aside metaphorical mysticism and coming down to plain matter of fact, the whole story sums itself up briefly in this: Major-General Miles, commanding the fort and district, yesterday received an order from the Secretary of War, directing the immediate discharge of all Government employees formerly in the rebel service, and to see to it that they speedily render themselves invisible hereabout. The order went a step further than this. Against all persons in private business or employ, or found in any capacity within the precincts of the point, who had done the Confederacy service in the days of its struggling revolt, this ban of ostracism was likewise directed.

Of course the first thing was to find how many would come under this order. While the heads of the Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments were making out their list of employes once in the Rebel service, and making their own verbal explanations to the commanding General, stores, shops, boarding and lodging houses were being searched for quondam bearers of Confederate muskets and wearers of Confederate grey.

THE OSTRACISED.

Among all the departments about twenty-five were reported as entitled to tickets of leave under the mandatory telegram from Secretary Stanton referred to above. Most of these came from the Ordnance Department. At the head of this gang was a clerk in one of the workshops, a defiant youngster, who has made himself very conspicuous by devoted persistence in wearing his Rebel uniform. Among the throng was also a son of the Rev. Dr. Chivis, Post Chaplain here for a good many years past. He was in the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond during the early part of the war, and a member of the Tredegar Guards.

But, for all this, his father says that he never fired a gun against a Union soldier, and is as firmly loyal to-day as the most loyal man in the country. Included in this list is, I am told, one obtaining his situation here by a special written application of Lieutenant-General Grant. It is likely the order may prove severe and unjust upon some, but it made no exceptions, and had to be carried out to the letter. Some are married and have families here. It is upon this class especially the order proves the hardest. Most are young men, and they assume a careless indifference at being sent away.

MODE OF EXIT.

Not particularly comforting or flattering was the mode of departure meted out to these whilome shining lights of the Confederacy. A mounted guard from the fort acted as an escort. They were marched together across Mill Creek bridge, and thence to Hampton, from which place they are to find their way to remote regions elsewhere with the utmost possible despatch.

THE BY-WAYS AND HEDGES.

The search outside the Government department workshops was not very remunerative. A store—where Arnold, one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, was formerly employed—it was thought would suffer in its clerical force by this order; but it so happens that the store has recently changed proprietors, and its present clerks are all loyal. Only two were gathered up outside. One of these was the agent of the National Express, opening his office here only a few days since. This gentleman joined in the march to Hampton; but subsequently took steam to Richmond, where he was doubtless going to report to the ex-Rebel General Johnston, President of his company, for instructions in the premises.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER.

An order supplementary to the one above mentioned has been issued. This latter order prohibits the employment within the Fortress grounds in future of any one serving the Rebels in any capacity during the war, and also forbids allowing any such to land here.

OBJECT OF THIS REBEL BANISHMENT.

It is of course clear why the orders I have described have been issued. Foremost the politic and palpable object is to throw additional hindrance in the way to carrying to successful end the alleged plot to rescue Jeff Davis from prison. If such plot exists the easiest way to carry it out is through help from within the Fortress through the aid of traitors in the camp.

To weed out all such possible traitors in and about the fort was the obvious design of the first order, and that of the second to prevent any future foothold being gained here by any part of the conspirators. It is not unlikely that before the thing is through with there will be more weeding still to be done, and most thorough searching of records and antecedents. As the case stands those who would rescue Davis must bravely face the music, and submit themselves a sacrifice as cheerfully as that far-famed band at the renowned gates of Thebes.

SEARCHING SHIPS STILL IN PROGRESS.

There has been no let up yet in the search of all vessels coming into port, and watching their movements after their arrival. It still continues an unremunerative undertaking, at least as regards finding any one upon whom sufficient suspicion can attach warranting an arrest.

ORIGIN OF THIS RESCUING RUMOR.

This rumor of a plot to rescue Jeff. Davis had, I am told, its origin in Washington. No one here feels the slightest apprehension of danger from the probable carrying out of such a plot. I very much fear that if Jeff. Davis has to stay in prison until he is rescued through successful storming of the fort by his friends, the limit of his natural life alone will be the limit of his sojourn here.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—General Miles, commanding at Fortress Monroe, has received orders to remove the present commander of the arsenal at that place. His having employed a large number of late Rebels as laborers in the arsenal gave rise to a suspicion that an attempt to liberate Jeff. Davis was premeditated, and has caused his removal. No overt act is alleged to have been committed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VIEWS OF MR. STEPHENS.—A letter from the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordsville, Ga., 25th ult., contains the following paragraph:—

"As to how I am doing, I can only say that in the matter of health I have improved greatly since my return home; but the country I find in a worse condition, physically, morally, and politically, than I expected. The general desire of the people is for a speedy restoration of civil law and harmony, and I am engaged in doing all I can to effect that result. I do trust that wisdom, moderation, and true patriotism will rule the councils at Washington. * * Meanwhile, it is the duty of every one to do the best he can; the wise and the good will always take things as they find them, and do the best they can with them as they present themselves."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last night. It was not so largely attended as the meetings have been for several years past, but a number of the old and time-honored leaders of the colonization movement were among the auditors. The report states:—

"The balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year was $1523·33. The receipts have been, from donations, $5588·27, and from special donations for the Barbadoes expedition, $1504·76; from legacies, $5736·08; from the Government of the United States, being final payments for the support of the recaptured Africans landed in Liberia in 1860, $16,662·50; from the invested fund realized to meet the expenses of emigrants, $11,700; and from other sources, $13,773·26; making the Total amount during the year, $46,819·20. The disbursements for the same period were $41,734·87, of which $9259·26 was for passage and the usual support, etc., of American emigrants, and $10,367·98 was for the Barbados expedition; leaving the cash on hand January 1, 1866, $5083·34. Of this latter, $4885·37 is awaiting the order of the Liberian authorities, and the balance, $195·97, is to the credit of the Society.

"The number of emigrants to Liberia during the past twelve months was five hundred and twenty-seven, exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856. One hundred and seventy-two emigrants, who were sent out by the fall expedition from Baltimore, and who were of the class known as freedmen, and who were from or near Lynchburg, Va., arrived safely in Liberia. The prospects for the future are, that the Society will soon have more than ever to do, as intelligent freedmen are continually asking questions relative to their transfer to Liberia. Though the African republic, during the last four years, has been deprived of the aid annually furnished from this country, it has been making steady progress in national interests, usefulness, and influence."

Complimentary to Journalists.

Among the most agreeable entertainments of this week was that of last night, given by Henry D. Cook, Esq., to editors and correspondents of the press, about forty in number, and representing journals from all parts of the country.

Republican Caucus.

The caucus of House Republicans last night came to no conclusion on the negro-suffrage bill, and could not agree. It is now understood that the Republican members of the House will take up the various amendments to the bill from the Judiciary Committee and vote for them without caucus interference.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 17.—The following bills were read in place this morning:—

Mr. Rogers, establishing a teachers' institute in Montgomery county.

Mr. Randall, a supplementary act, incorporating the East Mahanoy Railroad Company.

Mr. Connell, one incorporating the Great Western Mining Company; one authorizing the Morris Coal Company to borrow money; and one, which passed, authorizing the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company to mortgage certain real estate.

Mr. Scheoll, one incorporating the Lehigh Valley Fire Insurance Company.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Donnelly offered a resolution authorizing the printing of ten thousand copies of the Gettysburg Battle Report.

Mr. Freeborn moved to postpone, which was agreed to.

The following bills were introduced :—

Mr. Adlum, one preventing clandestine marriages.

Mr. Ruddiman, a supplement to an act providing for evidence in lost deeds.

Mr. Lee, incorporating the Eureka Mining Company.

Mr. Mann, one increasing the revenue of the State by taxing all banks one per cent. on their capital stock.

Mr. Irwin, one incorporating the West Branch and Juniata Railroad.

The West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, West Virginia, January 17.—The Legislature of West Virginia was organized yesterday by the re-election of the former officers. The Governor's Message is a clear, forcible document, and the result of the financial exhibit of the Auditor-General and Treasurer's report is very flattering. The Auditor-General's report shows that West Virginia furnished to the Union army over 31,000 men. The Governor commends the free schools to the fostering care of the Legislature, and recommends liberal legislation to facilitate the completion of the James River and Kanawha canal, and the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

The Death of Mary Ann Gilroy.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mary Ann Gilroy, the frozen passenger of the ship *Neptune*, concluded their investigation last night. The verdict reprimands Captain Peabody, and found Dr. Harrick guilty of neglect and incompetency, and considers his case a proper one to go before the Grand Jury. He was placed in charge of the police by command of the authorities.

Serious Fracas at Richmond, Kentucky.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The *Herald's* Cincinnati despatch states that a serious fracas of a political character has occurred at Richmond, Ky., between two families named Parrish and Kavanagh and their partisans. About sixty persons took part in the affray. One man was killed, three others are supposed to be mortally wounded, and half-a-dozen others are seriously hurt.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The steamers *San Jacinto* and *Flambeau* have arrived here from Savannah. The crew of the schooner *Mary and Adeline*, hence for Chincoteague, and which vessel was abandoned at sea, were rescued by the barque *Hannibal*, and have arrived here.

FROM THE SWORD TO THE PLOUGH.

Rebel Generals Going to Work in Good Earnest, Etc.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—The Rebel Generals Heath, Pillow, Hood, Longstreet, and other Southern leaders have been in this city lately, and engaged sixteen hundred white laborers, and purchased eight hundred cotton ploughs.

PRIZE FIGHT AT PORT JERVIS, PA.

Kerrigan the Victor.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Kerrigan was the winner in the prize fight which came off yesterday at Port Jervis. Eighteen rounds were fought, when Phelan's strength failed. The first accounts received gave the victory to Phelan. The sporting men present are said to have been dissatisfied, regarding the fight as a mere wrestling match, Phelan having been thrown in nearly every round.

From the Southwest.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—General Woods, commanding the District of Alabama, has issued an order allowing the several churches to be reopened and the ministers to resume their duties.

Governor Wells returned to-day from Alexandria. General Humphreys, Government Engineer, arrived at Baton Rouge on the 12th inst., to go up the coast with two or three regiments to rebuild the levees.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* says:—"Many planters have secured a sufficient number of white laborers to cultivate their plantations."

Arrest of an Impostor.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 17.—An impostor, styling himself General E. M. McCook, of the celebrated McCook family of Ohio, was arrested here yesterday. He has been travelling about the country personating General McCook, and has carried on a bold game. Letters found on his person indicate that he has been engaged in counterfeiting. He will have a hearing this morning.

A Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—The *Gazette's* Nashville despatch says that during the debate on the bill granting civil rights to negroes, in the House, yesterday, a fierce altercation took place between Messrs. Steel and Arnold. The lie was given and returned, and the House adjourned in great confusion.

Burning of a Steamer.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—A New Orleans despatch says the steamer *E. O. Standard* was burned in the Ouachita river. Her value was $50,000, with an insurance of $30,000.

Fire in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., January 17.—The Horsford & Chase Mill was burned this morning. The loss is about $150,000, and is probably covered by insurance. The fire originated in the drying room.

Sailing of the "Canada."

BOSTON, January 17.—The *Canada* sailed this morning for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—Mining stocks are active and steady. Savage, $690; Chollar Potosi, $240; Ophir, $325; Belcher, $250; Yellow Jacket, $440; Gould & Curry, $860; Imperial, $108. Legal-tenders, 72c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Judge Read.—Mr. Cuyler, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, read an affidavit of J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Company, setting forth that he has been President since 1852, and that this company has always sought to further the interests of Philadelphia, never discriminating in favor of New York; it has aided the establishment of a steam line from this port to Liverpool, having subscribed $500,000 to the purpose.

Affidavits were also read from H. J. Lombert and H. H. Houston, Esq., connected with the management of the road, to show that the charges for freight and passage were always materially lower to this city than to New York.

Affidavits to the same effect were also read from General Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, Samuel T. Bodine, and others.

Mr. Gibbons resumed his argument, stating that these affidavits had been read in answer to the gratuitous and unjust assertion of the defendants, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was in the habit of discriminating against Philadelphia.

The gentlemen on the opposite side have averred that this is not a case within the jurisdiction of equity. But we contend that it is not a case of penalty or forfeiture, and is such that a court of equity has jurisdiction to interfere to protect us in our rights.

The contract of the Catawissa Railroad Company is still in the custody of that company, and has never been assigned to the Atlantic and Great Western Company. We had no notice from the Catawissa Company that they were about to enter into this lease. It is true, there were rumors among the stock gamblers here and in New York that an arrangement was to be made whereby the Catawissa Company was to be lifted out of its insolvency.

Nor did we, or any Philadelphian, know what was going on at the time in London between Sir Morton Peto and Mr. McCalmont, the President of the Reading road.

The day after the agent of the Atlantic Company advertised the fact that that company had leased the Catawissa road, the managers of the Philadelphia and Erie road met and gave notice that the lessees would not be allowed to run trains over the road.

The learned gentlemen on the other side have asked us, "Why didn't you tear up a rail, instead of coming into a court of equity with your troubles?" But, your Honor, we had no right to tear up a rail, and thus interfere with the business communications of the whole country.

The seventh section of this contract provides that the engines and cars of the Catawissa Company shall run from Milton to Williamsport for repairs free of charge. What consideration do we receive for this use of our road? Is it that the Catawissa Company shall enter into a conspiracy with London capitalists to deflect the trade from our road to a rival?

There is still another reason why the Court will restrain the assignment of this agreement and insist upon its cancellation. The right to fix the tolls upon our road was part of our franchise. It could not be delegated by the Erie Company to any other corporation, without authority by law. In this case it was delegated. Our agreement with the Catawissa Company was in the nature of a trust, not a trust that could be transferred.

The argument here concluded for to-day.

ANOTHER FIRE AT MERRICK & SONS FOUNDRY

The Boiler Shop Burned—Valuable Patterns and Machinery Destroyed—Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

This morning, about a quarter before 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive foundry of Messrs. Merrick & Sons, the buildings of which occupy the whole of the area of ground extending from Washington avenue to Federal street and from Fourth to Fifth streets. It will be remembered that a very disastrous fire occurred on the night of the 17th of May, 1865, at this place. The buildings then destroyed were replaced with fire-proof structures, while those that escaped were being slowly removed, and also made fire-proof.

The fire this morning originated in the boiler shop, a frame building, with a front of 180 feet on Washington avenue, and a depth of 50 feet. To the south of the boiler shop was a cluster of sheds running from one end, and used for the storage of patterns. The structure, with the sheds, formed a building in the shape of a letter L. The flames were discovered by one of the watchmen, who gave the alarm by ringing the large bell in the cupola, used to call the workmen together. In consequence of the light and combustible material with which the boiler shop was constructed, the flames spread with remarkable rapidity, and in a few moments the whole place was enveloped. The fire gave an immense light, and those who resided in the neighborhood, when first aroused, were fearful lest another coal oil conflagration was raging. The boiler shop and sheds were totally consumed, and some few of the other buildings badly scorched by the heat and flames. The buildings in both ends of the boiler shop are fire-proof, and were consequently saved, with slight damage from the great heat. The firemen worked faithfully, and aided much in saving the numerous dwellings on the opposite side of Washington street. Fortunately the wind was very slight, and the roofs of the houses were covered with snow, thus saving them from any damage.

The boiler shop was about being replaced by a new fire-proof building, similar to the others. The plans for its erection were being prepared. The building contained a lot of valuable fixed machinery for the manufacture of boilers, and a planing machine. The sheds to the rear end of the boiler shop, forming the lower portion of the latter, were stocked with valuable patterns, all of which were destroyed. The total loss will not exceed $15,000 or $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance in several companies, including the Fire Association, Hand-in-Hand, and others. The loss is principally in patterns. The accident will not interfere with the operations of the establishment.

Within the last few years this establishment has been unfortunate. On the 8th of April, 1864, a most disastrous boiler explosion, attended by loss of life, occurred. The whole place was shattered, and the loss was very heavy. This was succeeded by the great fire on the 17th of May, 1865, as already alluded to. The cause of the fire is not yet stated, but it is undergoing thorough investigation at the hands of Fire Marshal Blackburn.

The fire was discovered by a man, who gave the alarm to the watchman on the premises. The Fire Marshal requests that this individual will call upon him at once.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—This morning, about 4 o'clock, the extensive spade and shovel factory of Messrs. T. Rowland & Sons, located at Milltown, Montgomery county, was totally consumed by fire. The main structure consisted of a large three-story brick structure, with a number of smaller buildings a short distance off. The fire was confined to the main building, which contained a lot of valuable machinery, ready-made stock, and material in process of manufacture. The machinery was propelled by water power. The flames originated in the varnish room, where the spades and shovels underwent the finishing operation. The loss, which will be heavy, is partially covered by insurance. The fire caused an immense light, which was plainly seen in Frankford, and the Washington Steam Fire Engine of that place was forwarded to the scene.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—This morning the examination of witnesses in the contested election case of Weaver vs. Given was resumed before General Collis, the special examiner appointed by the Court. The following is the evidence elicited:—

William Downing, sworn—Was a member of Company B, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry; discharged on the 4th of December last; the first consolidation into companies took place on the 5th of February, 1865; the second consolidation was into four companies; there were then about 300 men in the regiment; I was with the regiment on the 10th of October, 1865; it was at Alexandria; I know pretty much all the men in my company. Witness here mentioned a number of names of men reported present as not being members of the company. No election was held on the 10th of October. In regard to Company C, with which the witness was well acquainted, he could recognize the name of no man on the poll-book except one.

Cross-examined—I did not vote at the last election.

The contestent here put in evidence all the returns, consisting of the poll-books and the envelopes enclosing them, from nine companies (there were only six at this time) of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, produced to the Examiner by the Prothonotary. The envelopes and returns referred to by the several witnesses were also put in evidence.

The case was then adjourned. The evidence will be reported to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on Monday next.

STABBING AFFAIR.—About seven o'clock last night a fight occurred at the Harrowgate Hotel, Twenty-third Ward, during which a man named Michael McMonach was seriously stabbed in three places. He was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. Peter White was arrested upon the charge of committing the act, and was held for a further hearing.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Maggie McAleer, aged four years, residing with her parents in Holly street, Fifteenth and Fitzwater, was burned to death on Monday night by her clothes taking fire. She had a lighted paper and was tossing an older brother, when the paper fell from her hands on her clothing. She was most shockingly burned, and lived but a few hours.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—This morning workmen finished the job of placing the keys in the iron arches of the Chesnut street bridge. This will protect the arches in case of a freshet apprehended by a breaking-up of the ice in the Schuylkill.

DIED IN A CELL.—This morning a man named John Keating was found dead in one of the cells at the Ninth Ward Station House. He was locked up last night for drunkenness.

—Thomas Carlyle celebrated his seventieth birthday last month.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, January 17, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions limited. Old 5-20s sold at 103¼@103⅜; new do. at 102½; 6s of 1881 at 103 for small, and 7·30s at 98⅜@99. 93 was bid for 10-40s; City Loans continue in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at 92½, and old do. at 87½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, but prices continue irregular. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 29⅛, a slight decline: Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼@55, the former rate a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 43@43⅛, an advance of 1; common do. at 29¼@30, an advance of ¼; Reading at 51·44@51½, an advance of ½; Little Schuylkill at 33@33½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 61½; and Northern Central at 45; 126¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53¾ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 29½ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; and 38 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand. Hestonville sold at 38½@39; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 51 for Fifth and Sixth; 32½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; and 16 or Ridge Avenue.

In Canal shares there is more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29¼@29½, and common do. at 22; 8½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 196 was bid for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 28½ for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for Western; and 61 for City.

In Oil shares there is no material change to notice. McElrath continues in good demand, with sales at 2@2¼, an advance of ¼. We understand that a combination of capitalists has been formed to buy up the stock of this company at the present low rates, knowing its real value. Spencer sold at 1¼; Sugar Valley at 3¾; Ocean at 18½, an advance of ½; Maple Shade at 4 94-100; and Sugar Creek at 5½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$150	U S 6s, '81, its..103	100 sh	Catawissa pf..43
$1000	U S 5-20s 65....102¼	100 sh	do.....43⅛
$5200	do. 102¼	100 sh	do....s30..43⅛
$8000	do..62, its..103⅜	400 sh	do.....lots 43⅛
$1000	do....1862..103⅜	100 sh	do 43⅛
$1300	U S 7 30s Aug 99	100 sh	do.....43⅛
$2350	do.. July..98⅜	100 sh	Catawissa 29⅛
$1000	City 6s, old..105 87½	100 sh	do.....b30 30
$1500	do..new its 92⅛	100 sh	Sch. N.....b5 22
$1000	Al'eg Co 6s....72½	100 sh	do.....22
$2000	Sun & Erie 7s. 92	100 sh	do.....b5 22
300 sh	Spencer O.l..is 1½	100 sh	Reading.....51·44
400 sh	Sugar Val..its 3⅜	200 sh	do..lots....51½
100 sh	McElrath..... 2	50 sh	do.....51½
100 sh	do..b30 2 1-16	200 sh	do....s10..51·44
19 sh	Penn R..... 55	100 sh	do.....b60 51½
10 sh	do..... 54⅜	5 sh	do.....51½
100 sh	do.....b60 54⅜	200 sh	Hyde Farm....·81
2 sh	do..... 54½	200 sh	Sch. N pf.....29⅛
101 sh	Hestonville .. 38⅛	200 sh	do.....b30 29⅛
100 sh	do.....b30 39	500 sh	Maple Sh..lots.4·94
100 sh	do..... 38½	100 sh	Sugar C'k.... 5½
100 sh	do.....b30. 39	2 sh	Lehigh Val..c 61
200 sh	N Y & Mid.... 8½	4 sh	do..... 61⅛
600 sh	Ph & Ca R..its ·44	100 sh	Ph & E.....its 29⅛
100 sh	Ocean.....b30 18½	50 sh	N Central..... 45
200 sh	do.....b30. 18⅝	100 sh	Big M't'n..... 5½

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

$500	U S 7·30s June. 98⅜	100 sh	Maple Sh.b30. 5
100 sh	Reading..... 51⅜	100 sh	do ..b30s10 5
100 sh	Era Oil..... 2	100 sh	do.....s10.4·95
500 sh	Am G Pt Co b5 1	400 sh	McElrath..... 2

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	140	140¼
Silver	134	135
Dimes and Half Dimes	131	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139½	12 M.	140
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	140¼

Market dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	140¼
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134	135
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	131	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is wanted at $32·50 ₱ ton, but there is little or none coming forward.

Cloverseed comes in slowly, and ranges from $5 for very poor, up to $7·75 for choice. Sales of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·10.

Cotton is very quiet, with small sales of Middling at 51@52 cents.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and there is a total absence of any shipping demand. Small sales for the supply of the home consumers at $7 25 ₱ barrel for low grade superior up to $13 50 for fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour has declined, with sales of 100 barrels at $5 50. In Corn Meal nothing doing to fix figures.

The Wheat Market is without change, and the only sale reported is 500 bush good Pennsylvania red at $2·25 ₱ bush; white ranges from $2·40@2 75. In Rye, no change, and nothing doing. Corn comes in slowly, and is in better demand; 6000 bush. yellow, in store and from the cars, at 77@78c., and 10,000 bush. in the Elevator at 84c. Oats are quiet at 51@52c. In Barley and Malt, no change; a sale of 3000 bush. of the latter on secret terms.

In Provisions there is but little movement; mess Pork sells at $30 50; Beef Hams at $39 50@40; Hams in pickle at 16½@18c.; Shoulders in salt at 13c.; and dressed Hogs at 12@12½c.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of 300 bbls. Ohio at $2 28, and a small lot of Pennsylvania at $2·24½; a sale of 50 bbls. on secret terms.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—It will be observed, by a reference to our advertising columns, that this popular institution has temporarily removed their quarters while the old building, formerly known as the Franklin House, is being torn down and rebuilt as a first-class banking house. In the interim they will occupy the building at No. 305 Chesnut street, recently vacated by Jay Cooke & Co., Government bankers. The new place is centrally located for the convenience of the business community.

—Hon. James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in that city, on Saturday evening last, by giving a banquet at his office. One hundred and eighty persons were invited, and over one hundred present. Among the guests were sixteen of the oldest inhabitants, whose united ages amount to eleven hundred and three years, an average of about sixty-nine years. They were seated at a table by themselves, and after the supper wrote their names, ages, and the date of their arrival in a photograph album, in which their portraits will hereafter be inserted.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Jackson on Protection.

From the Tribune.

We print to-day entire General Jackson's noted letter on protection and free trade written to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina (an avowed free trader), in 1824. General Jackson was then a candidate for President; Dr. Coleman wanted to support him, but could do so with most satisfaction and to the greatest advantage providing he would come out for free trade. This he refused to do, but avowed himself heartily for protection. His reasons do not need to be vindicated nor re-enforced; and we ask our readers to scrutinize and weigh them carefully.

The *World*, having been shamed into printing them, proffers the following plea in abatement:—

1. These are General Jackson's "crude first thoughts," not "the revised opinions of his riper judgment."

To which we answer: General Jackson was over fifty-seven years old when he wrote this letter. He had been a prisoner of war more than forty years before, and had entered Congress nearly thirty years before. Napoleon Bonaparte, born two years after him, had run his memorable career, and died three years before. If General Jackson's opinions on the tariff question were "crude" when he was fifty-seven years old, it is most unlikely that they ever became "mature." And in fact, though party exigencies somewhat modified his attitude in after years, there is no evidence, and no probability, that he ever renounced the opinions set forth in this letter.

The vital matter of General Jackson's letter is his conviction that the interest of our farmers required higher duties to be paid on foreign manufactures in order to create home markets at their doors instead of compelling them to rely on the remote and precarious markets of Europe. The *World* says he "was certainly mistaken" in this; we think he was eminently right: but the fact is unaffected by dissent or approval.

General Jackson regarded the free trade policy as that of "British merchants," in antagonism to that of American farmers. That happens to be "our sentiment, better expressed." And, if we could only get hold of the list of subscriptions to the funds of our Free Trade League, we have no doubt that it would strongly tend to confirm Old Hickory's view of the matter.

The *World* concedes that what our country needed in 1824 was a greater diversity of industrial pursuits—in other words, more of her people employed in manufactures, fewer in agriculture—but holds that General Jackson was mistaken in regarding protective duties as the proper means to the desired end. General Jackson appealed to "common sense" in the premises, and we are sure he did not appeal in vain.

General Jackson thought that considerations of national independence and national defense required us to mine our own iron, copper, and lead, and grow our own hemp and wool, instead of buying them abroad. Herein we think he was eminently right. The *World* thinks otherwise—or rather, tries to regard these considerations as no longer applicable. But that they are, the failure and collapse of the late slaveholders' Confederacy strongly affirms. Had the South been mining its own metals and weaving its own fabrics in 1860–61, instead of buying them abroad and trusting in Cotton as King, it would have suffered far less and stood a far better chance of success in our late struggle. Shall experience teach in vain?

On the whole, it seems to us that the *World's* notions are "crude," and the views of General Jackson singularly sound and mature. And we think our subsequent history has signally tended to establish the ripeness and statesmanship evinced in his letter to Dr. Coleman.

GENERAL JACKSON TO DR. COLEMAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1824.—SIR:—I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 21st inst., and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never solicited office, nor when called upon by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services would be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political or national question pending before and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defense and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. It our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot who saw the privations, dangers, and difficulties experienced for the want of a proper means of defense during the last war who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country if embroiled, or rest it for defense on the precarious means of national resources to be derived from commerce, in a state of war with a maritime power which might destroy that commerce to prevent our obtaining the means of defense and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom.

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic, inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a moneyed aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country.

This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real dangers. I will not ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600 000 men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinions generally on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country I declare to you I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment, and should, indeed, despise myself if I could believe myself capable of acquiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Progress of President Johnson's Southern Policy—Cheering Signs and Movements.

From the Herald.

It is a remarkable fact that, while Northern journals of the Copperhead genus discover from day to day in the proceedings of Congress a fixed purpose on the part of the radicals to Tylerize the administration, the leading radical newspaper organs are beginning to recognize the good results and cheering prospects of President Johnson's Southern policy. Thus the *Tribune*, for example, has at length discovered that the work of reconstruction in progress at Washington is but the shadow of the substantial work going on throughout the South; that whites and blacks, landowners and laborers, are harmoniously co-operating for profitable crops of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and corn the coming season; that negro suffrage need not be enforced as the first essential to Southern restoration; and that there is every prospect that all the Southern States will be represented in Congress before the close of the present session.

Such admissions and calculations from a radical journal of the straightest sect very broadly indicate the resistless advances and the final success of the restoration programme of President Johnson. His work goes prosperously on, while the two Houses of Congress are discussing constitutional amendments, and imagining dangers from the old secession spirit, still supposed, by such narrow-sighted politicians as Thaddeus Stevens, to be predominant in the South. But so it is that often, while philosophers, reformers, and political tinkers are perplexed with the disorders resulting from great revolutions, they are quietly settled by the laws of self-preservation and self-interest operating upon the people directly concerned. Self-preservation suggests to the Southern whites the necessity of a good understanding with the blacks with whom they are intermingled, and self-interest teaches the saving policy of mutual concessions between the two races. When, too, as in the South, the numbers on each side are about equal, and the labor of the blacks is urgently demanded to rescue not only themselves, but the whites from destitution, we have the strongest securities for the protection of the black race.

What means, then, this late lettter of General Grant, in which he says that "for the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the safety and rights of all classes of citizens in the States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from them," and that "while such a force is retained in the South I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia?" This means that, as the late Rebel States are now governed partly by their State laws and officers, and partly by a superintending Federal military authority, enforced by Federal troops, the communities thus situated are necessarily, more or less, in a disordered and unsettled condition. They cannot be otherwise, and especially when we take into the account the vicious and ignorant from the Rebel armies turned loose among an impoverished people.

Hence, until order shall have been fully re-established, General Grant recommends not only that sufficient movable bodies of Federal troops be retained in the States concerned to maintain order, but that the militia of said States shall not be brought out, because their presence in contact with the United States troops must inevitably revive something of the bitter hostile feelings of the war among the militia made up from the late Rebel armies. It must be so among hot-headed young men who have been taught nothing else but the divinity of African slavery, the baseness of the abolition Yankees, and Southern wrongs and Southern rights.

But these intractable agents of mischief will disappear with the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government. A half dozen reckless, roving vagabonds in a region just emerging from the chaos of a great revolution may give the appearance of prevailing insubordination to half a dozen counties. Against such exceptional disturbances the evidence is overwhelming that the responsible and influential men of the South, and the great body of the intelligent whites, have in good faith submitted to the issues of the war, and are honest in their professions of submission. But however well disposed the people of Alabama, for instance, may be to prove their loyalty, appearances will occasionally be against them so long as their local laws and civil officers are regulated by Federal decrees and Federal soldiers.

In the face of all these drawbacks, however, such has been the success of President Johnson's conciliatory policy of Southern restoration that the leading organs of the Northern radical school are beginning to recognize it. Let the reconstructors of the South in Congress try a little of his policy of faith in the honesty of Southern submission, and they will soon discover that neither the harmony of the Union nor the political interests of the party in power will be endangered from the readmission of the now excluded States to both Houses, without any further conditions of security in the Federal Constitution. There is sufficient security for the Southern blacks as it now stands.

The Army Medical Staff.

From the World.

The bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson contains provisions in respect to reorganization of the medical corps of the army which ought never to become law. We give an abstract of the section to which we refer:—

Section 14 provides that the medical department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; five medical inspectors, with rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; sixty-five surgeons, with rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and forty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years' service and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years of service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection from among the staff and regimental surgeons and assistant-surgeons of volunteers, who have served two years during the war; and assistant surgeons who have served three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain.

The maximum number of surgeons of the regular army, as now organized, is fifty. The bill before us, therefore, proposes to increase the number to sixty-five, and the fifteen original vacancies thus made are to be filled from *volunteers* alone. This is wrong. It is an unjust and unreasoning discrimination against regulars, and makes it a misfortune for a medical officer to have entered the army twelve, or six, or three months before the outbreak of the Rebellion. The true and just plan would be not to exclude either regulars or volunteers. Both are deserving. Let Congress provide a rigid examination for *all* candidates, and let him who passes the ordeal best be the first on the list of fifteen, and so on to the end.

As the law now stands, no assistant surgeon can be a surgeon in the regular army till he has served five years, and not then unless there be a vacancy in the list of fifty surgeons. There may be, for example, ten or fifteen assistant-surgeons who were commissioned a few months before the war, who served on the frontier, and have toiled and suffered throughout the war. Ought they to be excluded from competitive examination for the fifteen new appointments proposed by Senator Wilson? Clearly not. If fifteen volunteers are, by a rule of unfair discrimination, appointed over the heads of these regulars, who have seen more service than the volunteers, and are willing to submit to examination to test their relative acquirements, the avenue of promotion in the corps of surgeons will be more effectually blocked than it was before. In a word, the bill of Senator Wilson makes it a disadvantage to have thought enough of the army medical staff to enter it before the war came.

The bill before the Senate provides for the creation of the offices of surgeon-generals, assistant surgeon-general, and five medical inspectors, which exist under the act of April 16, 1862, but which will all fall and cease in that glad and welcome hour wherein Mr. Johnson pronounces the "existing Rebellion" ended. But the bill does not limit the selection of such appointments from volunteers and proscribe regulars. Why is the distinction made between these original vacancies and those of the fifteen surgeons? We would like to hear an explanation.

Free Negroes and the Naturalization Laws.

From the Times.

There are certain advocates of negro suffrage who profess to be willing, under certain conditions, to see the Southern States restored to their true position in the Union without requiring them to assent to a general enfranchisement of the negro population. Thus, a city journal, published mainly in the interest of the blacks, says:—"Only render it certain that an honest, industrious, thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed merely because of his color or race, and we will agree to almost anything." If the journal from which we quote—speaking, as it is presumed to do, for a very considerable radical party—is sincere in proposing to compromise, there ought to be little difficulty in coming to terms. All that our contemporary professes to ask for his special clients is provided for in the Naturalization bill now before Congress.

As far as Congress has the power of enfranchisement, that bill gives to the native-born negro the same privileges of citizenship as if he were white instead of black. It proposes to amend whatever Congressional acts of naturalization now exist wherein the distinction of race or color is drawn between the two classes of our population. Wherever the explanatory term "a free white person" occurs in any of these statutes, this bill provides that such term shall be stricken out. So, that hereafter all persons born, or to be born, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, are declared citizens, and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

This is the broad ground on which conservative men believe that the advocates of negro enfranchisement may meet. It is safe ground, because it is constitutional; it is liberal ground, inasmuch as it forever abolishes that arbitrary distinction in our naturalization laws founded upon color; and it is fair compromise ground between the great popular party represented by the President and the party of centralization. If there be any half-way meeting-ground between the two parties, it ought to be found in these proposed amendments to the naturalization laws.

Those who desire to go further and provide special enactments for the government of every parish district in the South, overlook the fact that the same authority enacting a municipal system for the South would be compelled to establish local executors to carry it into practice. The details of State and county legislation for every portion of the late Confederacy might possibly be arranged as well in Washington as in the special localities concerned. But if even the barest semblance of State Government is to continue to exist, the local authorities would have in the end to be trusted to give the laws effect. It is not difficult to understand how such laws would be executed, or rather how they would fail utterly of being executed, unless at the point of Federal bayonets.

The duty which Congress and the National Executive owes to the emancipated slaves is a duty entirely compatible with the full and speedy remission of every question of local concern, including that of negro suffrage, to the States that have been temporarily alienated. In such a provision for the recognition of the citizenship of the native-born blacks as is offered in the Naturalization bill, the freedman will have thrown over him the same protection that any white citizen can lay claim to either at home or abroad. He will have an equal standing with the latter before our National Legislature and the National Executive. And with this vantage ground he is left to work his way out of whatever temporary political disabilities the existing laws of his State may impose upon him.

The assurance of national protection and national recognition which the black citizen thus acquires on the one hand, and the tutelage which on the other hand he undergoes while working his way by industry and intelligence towards local enfranchisement, ought to be alike advantageous to himself and to the whole community. He is at once assured that he has certain inalienable rights as a citizen of the republic, and encouraged to labor and to self-improvement, which will hasten the day of his participation in the rights and duties which belong to the possession of the suffrage. If any fairer ground of compromise is likely to be found on the subject of early reconstruction, we have not heard of it.

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THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

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H. A. SALTER.

SECRETARY,

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JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.

S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 12 29 smwf2t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

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OF

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THE Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500 000.

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

11 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.

Navy Messes put up with care.

A 1No. 118 S. SECOND Street,

1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 30 a pound; Coffees from 26 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 31y

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS

AND SAVANNAH DIRECT,

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS

FORTY DOLLARS $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,

JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 20, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 27.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 20, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 27.

For Tickets apply to

H. L. LEAF,

No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 11

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 75

" " Norfolk.....7 75

" " City Point.....10 25

" " Richmond.....10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9:15 or 11:30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FAILS, President.

R. D. JAMAR General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

THE "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"

"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"

"BRITANNIA," "INDIA,"

Steam to

LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70

STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "CALEDONIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 20.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.

EDINBURGH Wednesday, January 17.

CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday January 20

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 24.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00

First Cabin to London 95 00 Steerage to London....34 00

First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 111 WALNUT St. Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Window and Plate Glass,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story).

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2 tuthsim*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 8 15 1y

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

J. STEPPACHER,

PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET

And No. 141 DOCK STREET,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly ended to. 9 14m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCES

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$98,000 00

120 000 " 6 " '81.....124 100 00

200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes.....194 375 00

100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....90,500

54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....53,250

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.....112,812 50

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....20,000 00

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....23,750 00

25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....23,750 00

15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....13,537 50

7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....8,580 00

5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....3,250 00

40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call.....40,000 00

30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....18,900 00

170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property.....170,700 00

$1,636,850 Par. Market value.....$996 505 00

Real Estate.....36,000 00

Bills receivable for insurances made, 121,013 87

Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....40,511 44

Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 153. Estimated value.....2,210 00

Cash in Banks.....$55,956 89

Cash in Drawer.....678 48

56,635 37

$1 293 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President,

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., assuring the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 2, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.

JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor,

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

M. Baird of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.

Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.

Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.

James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.

J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.

H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.

Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.

George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. (7 28 1y

1829. CHARTER PERPETU

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fourth Page.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—Last evening, an adjourned meeting of clergymen and delegates from a number of the churches of this city, in reference to the observance of the Sabbath, was held at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. W. E. Tenbrook was called to the Chair. Rev. Dr. Bomberger, from the Committee to prepare a form of permanent organization, then presented a Constitution for an Association to be called "The Sabbath Union of the City of Philadelphia," the object of which is to promote, by suitable means, a due regard for the Sabbath as a Divine institution, and for the civil laws enacted to maintain its proper observance; and to watch and oppose all efforts which may be made to have those laws abrogated or so changed as to give legislative license to the violation or secularization of the Lord's Day. Any person friendly to the cause to be considered a member on signing the Constitution. The Board of Managers of the Union to meet monthly, and a general meeting of the members to be held annually. On motion, the Constitution, as reported, was unanimously adopted. The Committee reported as permanent officers:—Jay Cooke, President; Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Secretary; W. E. Tenbrook, Treasurer. After remarks from several gentlemen present, the meeting adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—An election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in March next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor, was held yesterday in the different Senatorial and Representative Districts. The following is the result:—

SENATORIAL.

First District—Dr. E. C. Kamerly.
Second District—S. D. Anderson.
Third District—John Apple.
Fourth District—Albert R. Schofield.

REPRESENTATIVE.

First District—C. M. Leisenring.
Second District—George W. Nebinger.
Third District—William V. McGrath.
Fourth District—Lewis C. Cassady.
Fifth District—E. R. Helmbold.
Sixth District—Charles Woll.
Seventh District—R. Fegely.
Eighth District—James McLaughlin.
Ninth District—Anthony Campbell.
Tenth District—Michael Cassidy.
Eleventh District—Henry P. Engleman.
Twelfth District—Frank McManus.
Fourteenth District—B. F. Dutton.
Fifteenth District—Luthin Jackson.
Eighteenth District—Henry M. Dechert.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The monthly meeting was held on Monday evening, President Welsh in the chair. Twenty-two new members were nominated, and unanimously elected. The secretary stated that this carried the number of new members to more than three hundred. Mr. Tatham, for the committee, reported the project of a constitution or form of organization of an "Associated National Board of Trade" (not a Government Board), to be formed by delegations from the various mercantile associations in the country, for the purpose of harmonizing and concentrating mercantile influence, and, by this means, advancing the industrial interests of the whole country. The report was adopted and ordered to be forwarded to Boston, for comparison with other plans. In view of the great interest felt in the success of the proposed Southern or Coastwise Steamship Company, on motion, the Board reaffirmed their position formerly taken on the resolution proposed by Mr. Wheeler, and unanimously adopted resolutions urging business men to support the project.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening, and from the annual report we glean the following:—The collection of books now comprises near 38,000 volumes. Of these 7504 were added during the year—67 by donation, 165 by binding periodicals, and 7272 by direct purchase. The following nominations were made:—For President, T. M. Perot; Vice-President, John Davis Watson; Recording Secretary, John A. McAllister; Corresponding Secretary, George Corliss; Treasurer, A. S. Letchworth; Directors, John E. Cole, Richard Wood, Charles M. Taylor, O. H. Wilson, Jos. C. Grubb, William Roberts, Charles A. Byerly, John C. Granger, Professor J. W. Wilson, W. L. Dunglison, W. A. Rolin, C. N. Weygandt, E. H. Welt, J. M. Truman, Jr., R. Y. Townsend, S. E. Harlan, J. H. Watt, C. B. Linn, O. Evans, J. Wister Evans, Dr. W. B. Atkinson, A. C. L. Crawford, C. H. Roney, and J. C. Laycock.

THE SPIRITUALISTS.—The "Progressive Spiritualists" of this city have applied to the Legislature to be chartered, for religious, literary, and benevolent purposes. They claim to have established meetings for worship, schools for the education of children, and a public library, and now ask incorporation, in order that they may procure suitable buildings for such meetings, schools, and library. The corporators named are Isaac Rehn, Abigail Rehn, James L. Pierce, M. D., Mary Stretch, Henry T. Child, M. D., Mary Wilson, Michael B. Dyott, Mary J. Dyott, Louis Belrose, Julia Belrose, George Ballenger, James Truman, M. D., Mary Truman, Anabella Ballenger, James Shumway, Minnie Shumway, Leon Hyneman, and Alice Tyson. The capital stock is limited to fifteen thousand dollars, in shares of ten dollars each.

A NEW ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The Odd Fellows are making an energetic movement for the erection of a new hall in a central location. At the present time their places of meeting are scattered throughout the city, and the members are deprived of that close fellowship which is desired for the good of the Order. A meeting of committees from a number of the lodges was held at the Grand Lodge Room, on Monday evening last, when it was ascertained that forty-five lodges were willing to engage in the enterprise, and it was determined that when the number shall reach fifty, those having it in charge will proceed to procure a charter and enter upon the work immediately.

NEW GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—At the corner of Fifteenth and Ogden streets a new church is about to be erected. It will have a front of sixty-four feet on Fifteenth street, and runs parallel with Ogden street ninety-two feet. It is to be built of brick and stone, rather plain, but neat and strong. The vestibule down stairs is small, thus giving every inch of available room to the school or lecture-room. The second floor, to be used by the congregation, will be quite a commodious apartment, neatly finished and well lighted. It is being constructed for a German Lutheran congregation, which branched off from the old church in the vicinity of Fifth and Cherry streets.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday William McCloud had a hearing on the charge of having passed a ten dollar counterfeit bill on Jacob Myers, of New Oxford, Adams county. The defendant was brought down from Gettysburg by Deputy Marshals Schuyler and Sharkey. Mr. Myers testified that he is keeping a turnpike gate on the York and Gettysburg turnpike, and that on the 20th of last December defendant rode up in a one-horse buggy, and presented a ten dollar bill for the payment of toll. McCloud was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves was held last evening in the Schuylkill Hose house. Colonel D. W. C. Baxter occupied the chair. A constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization was taken up and adopted, after which it was referred to a committee. The title of the organization is to be the "Philadelphia Fire Zouave Militia Regiment." Brevet Brigadier-General Burns was elected an honorary life member of the regiment.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The splendid fire-trumpet which was won at the St. Philip's Fair by the Weccacoe Engine Company was presented to that company on Monday night. Rev. Father Hopkins made a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by Joseph R. Lyndall, Esq., President of the Company.

A YOUTHFUL CULPRIT.—A few months ago several thousand dollars were stolen from under the bed of an old man residing in Bedford street, and two or three boys were arrested for the offense. One of the alleged offenders left the city at the time, and it was said that he had carried off a one thousand dollar note. Yesterday he was arrested, and represented that he had been to Baltimore. He denied the possession of the note. Alderman Beitler committed him for a further hearing.

A SILK FACTORY.—The extensive brick barn on the Kenderton estate, near the Rising Sun village, has been enlarged, and will shortly be used for manufacturing silk ribbons by a gentleman of this city, who is now in Europe obtaining operatives and the necessary machinery. He is also erecting, for his hands, about a dozen two-story brick dwellings, in the vicinity of his factory. We believe that this is the only factory of the kind in this country, and will, no doubt, prove a successful undertaking.

SNOW SCULPTURE.—The front of the Fairmount Engine House is ornamented by a snow-man ten feet in height, and properly proportioned. It certainly reflects credit on the skill of the sculptor, or sculptors, for it is a really excellent work of art of the kind. The features, limbs, dress, etc., are all well defined. Last evening the figure was illuminated by a large lamp placed directly in front of it, which showed the features of the statue off to advantage.

A NEW AFTERNOON PAPER.—A new afternoon daily has been started, which is published under the title of the *Philadelphia Abend Post*. Our early Teutonic education was somewhat neglected, but we believe that the *Abend* is freely translated Evening. The first number promises well, and presents a fine appearance. The German type looks well, though to many it is a Sphynx-like mystery. We wish our contemporary every success.

SHOCKING AFFAIR—CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A daughter of Mr. Charles Leech, aged two years, residing at No. 1836 Pennsylvania avenue, was badly burned yesterday morning, from the effects of which she died between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. The sad accident was occasioned by her clothes taking fire from a lighted candle in the hands of her brother, who is about four years of age.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDERER.—It is now believed that Berger, the murderer of Miss Watts, fired the different stables in School street, not far from his residence, within a few months, as he was always the first on the ground, as well as the first to alarm the owners, with a view, it is supposed, to rob their houses while emptied of the inmates.

CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—A woman, named Eliza Brown, about fifty years of age, residing at No. 5 Maynard's court, between Front and Second streets, below Lombard, fell on the ice, near Second and Queen streets, last evening, and broke her right leg. She is in indigent circumstances.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—In the case of Patrick Davey, run over on the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railroad last Saturday night, the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The night was frosty and the sidewalks and streets in a very slippery condition.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 5:30 P. M. yesterday was caused by the burning of an old frame building, used as an office, No. 1135 N. Front street. George Hankinson was the occupant. The damage was very slight.

—The Emperor of the French receives every day a *resume* of every leading article in the foreign papers.

—A statue of Joan of Arc is to be erected in Paris on the new square in front of the Theatre Francais.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.
Professor R. E. RODGERS, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver
A LECTURE
for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17,
Subject:—
"A GLANCE AT THE WORLD WE LIVE IN!"
SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURE.
The simplicity and unity in the plan of creation.
Sketch of the former condition and consolidation of our Planet, and its progressive stages in becoming the abode of life. Earth air and water, in their relation to vegetable and animal forms.
The Indestructibility of Matter and its Forces.
The true meaning of Fire or Combustion, illustrated experimentally: for example, the burning of various substances—solids, gases, the atmosphere, the human breath, etc., with the recovery of the elements of the bodies destroyed by fire.
The production of Heat by Cold.
Familiar illustrations of motion.
Proofs, by experiment, that Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Chemical Action are but varieties of motion.
Magical Transformation of Colors with the exhibition of the magnificent Magenta and Solferine Dyes.
Among a variety of Sound-producing Instruments, the novel and curious "Chime of Musical Bells" the invention of our talented fellow townsman, Mr. E. N. Scherr, will be introduced.
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cts.
Secured seats without extra charge.
Tickets for sale at Fugh's Book Store, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 1 15 3t

CONCERT HALL.
PRONOUNCED AND STARTLING SUCCESS OF THE
INSCRUTIBLE, MARVELLOUS, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ANTIQUE AND PRODIGIOUS PHENOMENON, THE SPHYNX!
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,"
will reproduce
THIS EVENING,
THE CELEBRATED NOVEL SENSATIONAL MARVEL,
THE EGYPTIAN SPHYNX,
with his entertaining and wonderful change of MIRACLE, MELODY, AND MYSTERY.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURU, PASHUM, from a remote province of "Circassia having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market.
THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 583 pounds, together with
10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 15cc. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 15 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, smooth-bore and Rifled of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12 pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.
28 826 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for Smooth-bore and Rifle Guns, of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.
482 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian." Calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
192 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1552 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.
1072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, Rifles, and Pistols,
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.
Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,
No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 t 27 Commanding.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1866.
Will be sold at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, E and FIFTH Streets, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Property, consisting of Sheets, Drawers, Pillow-cases, Bed-sacks, Towels, Gowns, Blankets, Shirts, Mosquito-nets, Tin-plates, and Wash basins: Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc. Also, one Fire-proof Safe.
Terms cash. Property to be removed in forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
1 17 4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1866.
Will be sold at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, E and FIFTH Streets, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and Damaged Hospital Property, consisting of:—

Sheets,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Mosquito-nets,
Pillow-cases,	Tin Plates,
Bed-sacks,	Wash Basins,
Towels,	Knives and Forks,
Gowns,	Spoons, etc.
Blankets,	

Also, one Fire-proof Safe.
Terms—Cash.
Property to be removed within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
1 16 6t Surg. U. S. A., Med. Pur.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 13 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the New YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—
25 gallons Alcohol,
594 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
30 pounds Ammonia,
339 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
286½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1-16 pounds Calomel,
237 pounds Cantharides,
1440½ pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
78½ pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
664 bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
296 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
1234 pounds Ground Ginger,
1218½ pounds Glauber Salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
829½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
404 pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1553 bottles Mustang Liniment,
1514 quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697½ pounds Rosin,
7-8½ pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76½ pounds Sulphate Zinc,
Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrow root Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Syrup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gilman's and Powell's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutgalls, Croton Oil, Farriers' and Gargling Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper, Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Snike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.
Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
1 15 9t Captain or Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc., Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ROCKETT'S LANDING, RICHMOND, Va., January 8, 1866.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
1 11 8t In charge of Depot.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 t31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28 " " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
796 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
39 Musicians and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
51 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
20,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
20,000 Cap Pouches.
75,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates,
83,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cones, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
152 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order.
T. C. BRADFORD,
Captain Ord., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and
Letter Presses,	Scrap Iron,
Haliers,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Hames,	Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 11thstu1 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C. on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—
UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 200 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Laundry 99 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 48 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high with circular water tank, 16 feet diameter; two Coal Houses, one Saw House, one Forage House, one Dead House, and one Wash House, of various dimensions; also, covered Plank Footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1860 feet, and 8 feet wide.
The above-mentioned Headquarters Building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen Hospital Wards, the Mess-house, and a few other structures are also lathed and plastered.
PRISON CAMP.
10 Hospital Wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 Cook-houses, each 143 by 22 feet; one Cook house, 120 by 26 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 26 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one Headquarters Building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one U. S. Storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one Dispensary, 40 by 38 feet; one Chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one Express Office, 30 by 16 feet; one Guard House (block), 50 by 15 feet; one Quarters, one Office, and one Storeroom, of various dimensions; also, 9188 lineal feet of Fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of Board Fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered Plank Footwalks, 12 feet wide; and 9188 lineal feet of Plank Footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
One Quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one Quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one Quarters, 12 by 22 feet; one Quarters, 69 by 28 feet; three Stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one Storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one Smith Shop, 53 by 24 feet; one Wheelwright Shop, 67 by 14 feet; and four Offices, three Quarters, two Storehouses, one Oil-house; one Saddler's Shop, and one Mess House, of various dimensions
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
One Post Hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one Commissary Storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one Commissary Sales room and Office, 84 by 27 feet; one Office, 27 by 14 feet; one Guard House (log), 50 by 50 feet; one Guard House (log), 30 by 20 feet; two frame Guard Houses small size; one Barrack, at Fort

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

The Rumored Resignation of Mr. Stanton.

THE oft-reiterated report of Secretary STANTON'S intended retirement from the War Department is again repeated with more than usual positiveness. The special Washington correspondent of the *Public Ledger* of this city, under date of the 15th inst., says:—"Mr. STANTON intends to retire from the Cabinet upon the 1st proximo." What warrant there is for a statement made in terms so absolute as to be justified only by the most authentic information, we are not prepared to say. Similar utterances, delivered quite as oracularly, from time to time within the last two years, have been contradicted by the non-happening of the event predicted and we are not altogether sure that the prophecy in this instance will prove more veracious than its predecessors.

Speculations on changes in the Cabinet, however, are not profitable, though they are in great favor with those *quidnuncs* at the Federal Capital who seem to be forever under the delusion that they do not earn their pay as retainers of the press unless they say something that is "sensational," whether it be founded on fact or their own prurient fancy. It may be that Mr. STANTON has resolved to resign his position on the 1st of February. If he has done so, and signified his purpose to the President, he no doubt has sufficient reasons of his own for such a step. The wonder is, not that he now determines to throw off the arduous cares and labors of his important office, but that he ever accepted it in the midst of a civil war, and held it to its close. He undertook no easy and inviting task. When he accepted the portfolio which Mr. CAMERON gave up, all before him was dark and uncertain. The national arms had made no decided and assuring progress against the Rebellion. The gloomiest doubt and apprehension as to the future issue of the strife oppressed the hearts of the true and devoted friends of the Government. The Rebels were winning victories, in spite of the heavy odds against them, and there was a growing fear, in all the loyal States, that the cause of the Union might possibly fail for want of necessary vigor and wisdom in the War Department. But in the face of all these forbidding circumstances, and with full consciousness of the enormous responsibility he was required to assume, Mr. STANTON bravely and unselfishly took the post to which his country called him. From that time his situation has been no bed of roses, but a bed of thorns. On him, more than on any other member of the Administration during the war, rested the fate of the nation. If he had not been fully equal to his duties, it is no exaggeration to say that the Rebellion would not now be suppressed. Nor is it possible to devine what the final result of the contest would have been, if a man of less ability and firmness had directed the military operations of the Government in that trying crisis of its fortunes.

It is not our design just now to pronounce a eulogy on the Secretary of War. Of his contemporaries he does not need it, even if they were capable of doing justice to his services. He has had enemies enough among those who have been in the last four years, the bitter though secret foes of the nation. They have hated him only because he was resolutely faithful to his high trust as the War Minister of the State in a fearful struggle against traitors. And their hate of him has always been proportionate to his stern execution of his trust. They have denounced him as a cold-hearted and cruel tyrant, only because he would not deal gently with those who were trying to destroy the unity of the nation, and to build up in a dismembered section of it an aristocratic government, in which a comparatively few were seeking to establish despotic rule over whites and blacks alike, whom they considered beneath them. Severe he may have been in the exercise of his high and responsible functions. But his severity was demanded by the extreme exigency of the occasion. He had to be cruel in order to be kind. He was sometimes compelled to affect in his manner the front of "grim-visaged war," and even to stretch authority, for the sake of the State, beyond the limits to which a time of peace would have allowed his natural amiability and his clear conscience to go.

But why say even this much in his vindication? His record is his best defense against slander. History, hereafter to be written by impartial and dispassionate pens, when EDWIN M. STANTON is in his grave, will put him right with posterity. His chief glory is, that he was the Secretary of War under whose administration the Southern Rebellion was conquered; and that is the proudest epitaph that any man could wish to have inscribed upon his tomb. Whatever else may be said of him, in praise or in censure, that one fact will crown his memory with everlasting honor. Those who would detract from his just merits are less hostile to him than to the Government. His worst defamers have been, and are, the worst enemies of the Union.

All public men in high position are, in all countries, and especially in ours, targets for abuse and crimination. The arrows of malignant criticism are shot at their fair fame without an opportunity to launch back the barbed and envenomed shafts. Mr. STANTON has received all the blows of his antagonists without response. No vituperation, however coarse or violent, disturbed for a moment, or in the slightest degree, that equanimity of soul with which he pursued his purpose to do all in his power, as the head of the War Department, to preserve the Government from being overthrown by the Rebellion. This tenacity of will and serenity of temper, under the trying circumstances through which he has passed, most creditably illustrate his character.

The position he has held, at so much personal sacrifice, did not so much honor him as he has honored it. Whenever he retires from it the nation will lose the services of a statesman and a patriot, who has generously foregone his own private interests, in order to benefit his country. And that country, we are sure, will never fail to respect and honor a man who has done so much to demonstrate its military greatness, and to maintain its political integrity.

Women and Marriage.

OUR gifted townswoman, Miss ANNA DICKINSON, has been lecturing in New York on "Marrying and Giving in Marriage." She does not positively decry marriage, but she seems to think that it is put too prominently before woman as her chief end in life, and that the training and education of girls is made to bear too exclusively upon the matrimonial relation. She says:—

"From the earliest time upwards the woman of the present day is taught that the one end of her life is marriage—the one happiness and ambition of her life, marriage—the only opportunity to be or do anything, marriage—and the only sphere in which she can develop her powers, or be of service to herself or others, marriage—everywhere and by everybody is she advised to get a husband. The boy, on the other hand, is educated for manhood; he is to go through his school-life, through the university and college; he is to choose his trade, business, profession, or calling; he is to earn money, and make for himself a home. And then, having educated himself, and having gotten a home, society says to him:—'Take a wife to help spend the money, and to be a useful and ornamental appendage of that home.' The man is educated, not for husbandhood, but for manhood; and why is the woman not educated for womanhood?"

Miss DICKINSON but speaks the sentiments of quite a class of people at the present day, who imagine, or seem to imagine, that marriage in some way interferes with the true development of woman—chains her down to a narrower and less noble sphere than she might otherwise occupy, and makes her "indifferent," as Miss DICKINSON expresses it, "to books, to mental culture, to the cultivation of her own noble aspirations, and to everything but marriage."

We dissent entirely from this view of the subject. It is false to the Divine constitution and end of society. Women look to marriage, and think about it, and expect it, because for the vast majority of them it is their proper, necessary, and destined relation. In it they find the sphere for which God made them, and in which alone the sweetest, noblest, and best aspirations of their souls can find full realization. What is "womanhood" when you eliminate from it the ideas of wife and mother? Is it any longer that beautiful and blessed conception which has always commanded the love and reverence of the best of our race?

Marriage is the oldest of human relations; it dates back to the Garden of Eden before the fall; God Himself instituted it; it is the foundation of the family relation, and through it of the community and the State; from it spring the social joys, domestic peace, and the sweet sanctities of home; it is, in short, the great conservative institution of human society. Were some mighty convulsion to sweep over the race, prostrating every other institution, and cutting down every other relation, but leaving marriage intact, with its essential ideas pure and vital, society would at once commence to reorganize itself, and civilization would spring up again, fresh and vigorous as grass upon the new-mown fields.

Why should women desire a different sphere of life from that noble one which God and nature gives them? Why should they desire to *come down* from that better field of labor which is essentially and exclusively theirs by virtue of their womanhood, and crowd upon a lower plane, where they are competitors with all the race, and where their own highest and most distinctive powers and faculties must either be not employed at all, or degraded to lower and less worthy ends?

Woman is the great *educator* of the race. Her sway over the human mind in its earliest and most formative stages is complete and almost exclusive. The mother makes the man. Can any field of effort be nobler or more influential than this? And may she not find her full occasion for the use of a disciplined mind, a cultivated taste, an educated judgment, and the accomplishments of science and art? It is preposterous, the idea that a woman who looks to marriage, and qualifies herself for it, must be "indifferent" to books and mental culture!

The true remedy for the social evils of our day is not for woman to think *less* about marriage, but to think *more wisely*; not to prepare *less* for it, but to prepare *more sensibly*. The popular ideas of this divinely constituted relation need to be elevated. Its importance and its sanctity need to be more thoroughly impressed upon the public mind. The education of girls, instead of dealing so largely in frivolities and so-called "accomplishments," which are so soon laid aside and forgotten, should be directed to those more solid and enduring acquisitions that will enable them to become good wives and faithful mothers, the competent superintendents of their own households, and the best educators of their own children. Were this so, there would be fewer unhappy marriages than now; a better race of mothers would arise, and the very fountains of our social life would be rendered more sweet and pure.

Renewed Brutality.

YESTERDAY two accomplished bruisers from New York indulged in the delicate operation of pummeling their mutual countenances into such a state of disfigurement as to be totally unrecognizable by their most intimate friends. There is a good deal of pith and vim in standing up firmly for the purpose of being scientifically knocked down. In certain circles it is a mark of great honor to sport a sanguinous nose and a couple of optics draped in mourning. The prize is a belt, with cabalistic symbols inscribed thereon. There are a certain classes of citizens who strongly desire to obtain that singular reward of merit. We may, perhaps, be peculiar in our views, but we do not sympathize with these games of the athletes and gladiators. A belt upon the bridge of the nose is just the thing we do not aspire to.

Perhaps we might, under certain circumstances, be induced to put a belt around the world, if any one could be found foolish enough to defray the expenses of such an excursion; but we cannot consent to have our natural beauty marred by contact with an indurated "bunch of fives," for any belt, however ornate, that ever was contended for. The champion of the Prize Ring, whoever he may be (and it is always a question in dispute), is heartily welcome to the honor of his position. If we could secure one of the belts of Saturn, we should gladly avail ourselves of so favorable an opportunity, and exhibit it at some popular place of amusement for our own private emolument; but we could have no possible use for the belt of the champion, unless it was to submit our interesting person to the attacks of all the "mauleys," whose mission it is to drive physical perfection into the heads of their opponents by brute force and hard knocks—a species of philosophy that may be emphatic, but scarcely commendable.

These exhibitions of bestiality are becoming entirely too common in this country, and do not argue the increase of morality in our midst. We do not believe that an ability to strike out from the shoulder, and put in the left skilfully, is evidence of an increased Christian culture. History informs us that the Lystrigonian Cannibals could break the most tenacious rocks with a single blow, yet that brilliant effort never raised the race above the level of a mule, that, with an apparently easy movement of the hinder parts, can knock a stable door into kindling wood. The theory that physical development is the chief end of life, is one that will not stand inspection. The matador, who fearlessly encounters the mad bull in the ring, may be admired for his daring bravado, but certainly will not rank with LUTHER, LEONIDAS, or Dr. KANE in personal courage. The missionaries who have braved the perils of sea and land, and the dangers from wild beasts and wilder men, have exhibited a more admirable strength of heart than all the prize-fighters that have disgraced the world. The Benicia Boy is simply a fine specimen of a stalwart beast, very much after the style of the swine of obese tendencies who are frequently exhibited at agricultural fairs, brave in ribbons, and only remarkable for their grossness and dissimilarity to humanity.

But the surroundings of the prize-ring are even worse than the institution itself. Those of our readers who have attended these fearful scenes will bear us witness that they are the very stamping-ground of the fiend. The company collected is composed of the worst characters that the purlieus of our large cities disgorge whenever anything of a peculiarly villanous nature is about to take place. The air is redolent with the heaven-daring dialect of the damned, belched from both male and female lips. The whole system is one that deserves the sternest reprobation from all good men, and especially of all in authority. By proper measures these disgraceful scenes can be discountenanced so as to make them entirely odious in the eyes of the people; and it should be done.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

EMPLOY OUR HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The public are reminded that they can obtain all kinds of skilled or unskilled Labor at the

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET.

All information free of charge.

JOHN W. WILSON,
1 17 4t SECRETARY OF BUREAU.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of Matron of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 25th instant.
JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman of the Com. Dis. and Ed.,
1 17 wfm3t No. 3 Athenæum Building.

NOTICE.—AT HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to execute every variety of Printing promptly and at reasonable rates. 1 17

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "Jewish Hospital" is now being held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets and will continue until the 20th inst. Hassler's Band will be in attendance every evening. 1 15 6t

OFFICE OF THE KROTZER FARM OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Krotzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, President; WILLIAM GETTY, Treasurer; WILLIAM COLLINS, M. R. STROUD, Directors. 1 13 sw5t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8 1866.
The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.
H. P. McKEAN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE, JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CARDEN, STEPHEN COLWELL.
TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The *immediate relief* of the *Soldier*, the *Widow*, the *Orphan*, *in their own homes*, is the only object we have in view in appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars, and cold cheerless garrets.

Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE—Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR,"—has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. "*I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me.*"

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions to
REV. WM. McELWEE, "CITY Pastor,"
Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families,
Residence No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philada.
Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution.
Miss H. MOONEY,
Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the AID and CONFIDENCE of our citizens.
"JAMES POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES H. ORNE,
"HENRY D. MOORE."
12 28 wslm*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—THE SUperintendent of SAMARITAN HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS gratefully acknowledges the following donations, beginning on Monday morning, 8th instant, and not previously acknowledged.

Many thanks to our kind friends for liberal and timely aid in the recent great emergency of cold, and suffering incident to it:—

Mrs. S. L., Phila	$5 00	Cash, Phila	$2 00
E. M. B., Phila	5 00	E. H. B., Phila	5 00
Miss S., Phila	2 00	J. W. H., Phila	50 00
C. F. A., Phila	5 00	H. J. B. and family	10 00
W. L. K., Phila	10 00	E. H. B., collected	5 00
W. S. V., Phila	5 00	Miss A. S.	5 00
W. E., Philada	25 00	Cash, Phila	5 00
Mrs. E. A. T., Phila	5 00	A. M. S. med. & cash	5 00
Miss R. M. D., Phila	4 00	Cash, Phila	2 00
Miss E., Phila	2 00	Dr. I., Phila	4 00
B. F. M., Phila	5 00	W. A. S., Phila	10 00
H. B. & Co., Phila	10 00	C. J. H., Phila	2 50
A. H. S., Phila	1 00	S. T. C., Phila	2 50
A. H., Phila	1 00	J. G. N., Phila	1 00
J. S., Phila	1 00	G. B. M. E., & chil. Phila	25 00
W. S., Phila	1 00	J. P. C., Phila	20 00
H. & P., Phila	1 00	G. M. B., Phila	5 00
J. M., Phila	3 00	Mrs. S. B. B., Phila	11 00
J. F. & J. H. M., Phila	5 00	Mrs. C., Con'l Hotel	15 00
H. G. & Bro., Philad	5 00	J. W., Phila	1 00
J. A. S., Phila	1 00	Mrs. D. W. O'B., Phila	5 00
R. G., Phila	5 00	W. H. T., Phila	5 00
J. H. & Co., Phila	5 00	J. R., Phila	5 00
R. G., Phila	5 00	Mrs. W. M., Phila	5 00
A. R., Phila	5 00	A Widow's Mite, Phila	25
S. S., Phila	3 00	Mr. G. A. J., Phila	10 00
Cash, Phila	1 00	S. H., Phila	5 00
Cash, Phila	1 00	Mrs. M. B. H., clo & cash	2 00
J. C. H. & Co., Phila	5 00	Mrs. G. R. J., Phila	10 00
S. Bros., Phila	5 00	Mrs. S. J. R., Phila	10 00
C. D. E., Phila	5 00	Mrs. E. P., clo's & cash	2 00
L. & P., Phila	2 00	J. H. B., Phila	20 00
C. S. & Sons, Phila	1 00	Mrs. S. R. W., Phila	5 00
Cash, Phila	1 00	Mrs. H., Phila	3 00
Cash, Phila	1 00	A Friend, Phila	5 00
J. E. N., Phila	1 00	Per Evening Bulletin	20 00
Friends, Phila., cash	5 00	F. H. W., Phila., cash	2 00
Cash, Phila	10 00	Stranger, left at Mayor's Office	2 00
Cash, Phila	2 00	W. L.'s children	2 10
W. W. A. J. T. & C. K. A., cash	25 00	S. E. R., Phila., cash	10 00
Mrs. S., c.o. and cash	1 00	W. R., Phila., cash	20 08
Mrs. J. C. C., cash	10 00	E. M. B., Phila., cash	20 00
Mrs. L. A. G. clo hing, shoes and cash	1 00	Cash, Phila	5 00
Mrs. B., Phila., cash	2 00	P., Phila., cash	1 00
A Friend, clo. and cash	5 00	J. R. S., Phila., cash	5 00
D. D., Phila., cash	5 00	W. A., little girl	5 00
W. H. H., Phila., cash	50 00	Mr. & Mrs. C. T., cash	20 00
A Friend, Phila., cash	10 00	Mrs. S. W. S., cash	5 00
Mrs. H., Phila., cash	3 00	Mrs B. H., small pkg.	
A. B. H., Phila., cash	5 00	Mrs. F. B., prov. & cash	2 50
A. F. C., Phila., cash	10 00	A lady friend, cash	1 00
Mrs. W. A., Phila., cash	5 00	E. M., Phila., cash	3 00
Mrs. C. C. F., Phila., cash	5 00	A., W., Phila., cash	5 00
Mrs. M. F., Phila., cash	5 00	A friend, clothing, and cash	2 00
Miss G., Phila., cash	5 00	A. B., Phila., cash	4 00
Rev. R. C. M., Phil., cash	2 00	Mrs W. J. H., Phila., cash	50 00
C. E. F., Phila., cash	5 00	Spruce street Baptist Church	20 00
S. B. & Sons, Phila., cash	2 00	H., for Little Wanderers	5 00
G. & F., Phila., cash	5 00	Cash, Phila	5 00
E. M., Phila., cash	5 00	Miss P. & W., Phila cash	5 00
J. S., Phila	5 00	F. F. F., Phila	5 00
E. C., Phila	10 00	Cash, Phila	10 00
Cash, Phila	50	M. M. C., for Soldiers' Widows, Phila	10 00
Cash, Phila	25	Per "Evening Bulletin," Phila	5 00
Cash, Phila	25	S. W., Phila	10 00
J. G. M., Phila	5 00	Germantown	2 00
C. R., Phila	5 00	S. J., Phila	5 00
J. R., Phila	1 25	C. L., Phila	2 00
R. M., Phila	50	Sympathy, Phila	1 75
E. L., Phila	1 00	L. W. F., Phila	25 00
C. C. H., Phila	1 00	Is G. W., Phila	10 00
J. S., Phila	5 00	Mrs S. L. B., Phila	20 00
G. H., Phila	1 00	J. H., Phila	5 00
L. R., Phila	1 00	M. V. O., Phila	1 00
W. H. W., Phila	2 00	W. S. F., Phila	3 00
J. W. W., Phila	5 00	J. W. C. & Co., Phila	10 00
Mrs. G. W. R., Phila	10 00	C., Phila	5 00
Mrs. Y. D. H., Phila	5 00	W. R. M., Phila	1 00
Cash, Phila	5 00	D. S. C., Phila	25
J. F., Phila	1 00	Cash, Phila	1 00
J. W. S., Phila	5 00	Cash, Phila	50
"Warry," Phila	5 00	Cash, Phila	25
J. C. & Co., by Mission ary, Phila	20 00	Cash, Phila	25
A Jour. Printer, Phila	1 00	Cash, Phila	25
Mrs. V. S. B., Phila	5 00	Mrs. Dr. C., for Little Wanderers	1 00
Cash, Phila	50	Mrs. Dr. C., for C. Fast'r	1 00
Cash	25	E. S. P. cash	5 00
Mrs E. B., collected	4 75	J. W. B. & E. H.	10 80
W. W., cash	10 00	P. B. S., cash	5 00
Cash	5 00	W. H., jr., cash	10 00
Mrs. F. H. W., collected	38 00	Per "Evening Bulletin"	30 00
S. C., cash	5 00	Mrs. C., cash	10 00
Mrs. T., cash	1 00	Dr. J. W. S., cash	10 00
Miss L. and S. T.	1 00	J. P., cash	3 00
J. H. M., per S. T. C.	8 00	Cash	5 00
Mrs. S. & B., cloth'g, etc.	1 00	Ella and Minnie	2 00
Mrs. G., Coatesville, Pa.	10 00	E. E. C., for Soldiers' Widows	5 00
Cash, Coatesville, Pa.	5 00	Mrs. L.	5 00
C. E., Phila	5 00	Cash	5 00
W. D., or B. D. & Co.	5 00		
Cash	1 00		

Special collection by A. M. Spangler, for widow and seven children, as follows:—
Cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $1; cash, $14; cash, $1; cash $1; G. H. B., $5; cash, $2; cash, $1; S. B. B., $5; cash, $5; cash, $5; G. W. H. & Co., $5.

From THE EVENING TELEGRAPH Office, as follows:—
Mrs J. B. H., Philada., $5; cash, $5; R. M. C., $25; H., $5 75; B. J. R., $5; cash, $15; C. W., $5.
Miss M. G. B., bundle of clothing.
J. B. L. & Co., valuable lot of books and slates for our school.
Mrs. M., bundle of clothing.
E. M. B., 20 loaves of bread.
Mrs L. a lady's birthday gift), clothing.
Mrs. —— (left by coachman), bundle clothing.
Mrs. F. A. R., bundle clothing.
J. W., Green street, lot of bread.
F. & J., 100 loaves bread.
W. & Son, half ton coal.
Mrs. P., clothing.
Mrs. A. S., bundle clothing.
A lady friend, bushel potatoes.
B. & Son, donation of coffee.
S. C. E. & Co., lot of groceries.
Mrs. B. H. C., basket of provisions.
F. G., donation of bread.
Mrs. E. L., clothing.
Mrs. W., articles for the poor.
A. E., lot of bread.
A consumptive, for consumptive women, cash $10.
J. A. C. & Co., lot of groceries.
J. P. B., lot of groceries.
Friends, bundle of clothing.
Messrs. M. & F., two barrels of beans.
Mrs. H., lot of clothing.
F. R., lot of clothing.
S. R., barrel of flour.
Mrs. C. B. F., bundle of clothing.
W., W. P. & Co., box of shoes.
Miss Mary B., Kensington, five dozen stockings.
Mrs. L., bundle of clothing.
Mrs. G. H. G., Mount Airy, clothing.
Miss A.'s school girls, one dozen towels, ten pairs pillow cases, and two garments.

We are indebted to the "Inquirer," "Press," "Bulletin," and "Telegraph" for valuable aid in publishing our appeals and otherwise aiding our work.

We are also grateful to Messrs A. M. Spangler, E. M. Bruce and L. L. Evans for very efficient aid amid the multiplicity of duties devolving upon us.

May all of the above realize the full blessedness promised to those who sympathize with and aid suffering humanity. [1t] SUPERINTENDENT.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 ½ AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16 1866.
At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

ALEX. G. CATTELL,	DELL NORLIT,
ALEX. WHILLDIN,	BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,	HUGH CRAIG,
PHILIP B. MINGLE,	ROBERT ERVIEN,
JOHN F. GROSS,	JOSEPH LINDSEY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,	H. W. CATHERWOOD,
JOSEPH W. BULLOCK.	

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President.
J. W. TORREY,
1 17 6t Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.
At an Election held on the 9th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

C. H. CLARK,	W. G. MOORHEAD,
JAY COOKE,	W. S. RUSSELL,
S. A. CALDWELL,	GEORGE F. TYLER,
E. W. CLARK,	J. A. WRIGHT,
R. B. CARDEN.	

And at a Meeting of the Directors this day, C. H. CLARK was unanimously re-elected President.
MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.,
1 17 3t Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
NATHAN HILLES,
GEORGE W. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
EDWARD HAYES,
BENJAMIN H. DEACON,
LEWIS SHALLCROSS,
CHARLES E. KREMER,
JOHN COOPER,
WILLIAM ERVIEN.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, NATHAN HILLES was unanimously re-elected President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.
1 11 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER,	WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,	LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,	RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,	PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
FRANCIS TETE.	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice-President.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
1 12 10t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared an extra Dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes.
F. J. STEEL, Cashier.
1 5 fmw6t

OFFICE OF THE HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street on Thursday, the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
ALEXANDER G. CAW,
1 15 3t Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

37 1-2 CENT BLEACHED MUSLIN, full yard wide and good quality.
21 cent yard wide good Unbleached Shirting.
50 cents for Williamsville and Wamsuttas.
55 cents for New York Mills.
40 cents for 5-4 good Bleached Sheeting.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

24,000 YARDS MUSLIN, INCLUDING all the good makes.
Bleached and Unbleached.
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wholesale prices by the piece.
Buy now before they get higher.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

40 CENT GRAY TWILL FLANNEL.—White Twills, Red Twills, Blue Twills.
Good White Flannels.
$1·15 for good power-loom Table Damask.
$3 for good Napkins.
Tickings, best goods in the market.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 13 6t*4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

SKATING SKIRTS.—
$4·50 for best Black and White Skirts.
50, 60 and 65-cent extra good Black Alpacas.
31 and 33 cents for Delaines.
$6, $7, $8 and $10 Blankets.
Quilts of every variety.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 13 6t* 4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between JOHN A. McDOWELL and ELLIOTT THOMAS is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partner, JOHN A. McDOWELL, at No. 325 N. NINTH Street.
JOHN A. McDOWELL,
ELLIOTT THOMAS.
January 13, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of McDOWELL & WHITNEY, for the purpose of carrying on the Coal business at No. 325 N. NINTH Street.
JOHN A. McDOWELL,
JOHN J. WHITNEY.
January 13, 1866. 1t

"SILVER AND GOLD MINING BUREAU,"
FOR THE
SALE AND DEVELOPMENT OF
SILVER AND GOLD MINING PROPERTY IN NEVADA, COLORADO, CALIFORNIA, MONTANA IDAHO, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, AND ELSEWHERE.
Office, No. 400 LIBRARY Street, corner of FOURTH Street.
L. R. McDONOUGH, Secretary.
Entrance on LIBRARY Street. 1 11 wfm3t

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY ON A NEW PLAN.
JUST PUBLISHED,
PHYSICAL AND LOCAL GEOGRAPHY, in one Book for Intermediate Classes. By JAMES MONTEITH, author of the National Geographical Series, and a teacher of large experience.
In the New Book, No. 4 of the Series, the subject is presented
As a Science,
In such an easy, conversational style that the study is made attractive and interesting.
The Illustrations, which are beautifully executed, have been prepared as aids in actual teaching, according to the
Object Method of Instruction.
The earth is presented to the mind of the learner wonderfully adapted by the Creator as a dwelling-place for man; and, to that end, were created the ocean, clouds, streams, mountains, plains, valleys, ocean currents, winds, planets, and living creatures, which are all considered in regard to their
Origin, Influences, Mutual Relations, and their Uses to Mankind.
The work, although of a Scientific Nature, presenting
Facts, Principles, and Inferences,
Is entirely free from burdensome detail and all technical terms which would perplex the young learner.
Throughout there is such a
Vividness of Instruction
That this book cannot but create a new interest in the study of this important branch in our schools, both public and private.
In the LOCAL GEOGRAPHY, the Maps and Map Exercises are peculiarly adapted to each other and to the purposes of class recitation.
The Appendix contains the pronunciation and meaning of Geographical names; also, an INDEX arranged as a GENERAL REVIEW—a novel and valuable feature.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
1 17 wfm3t4p No. 37 N. THIRD Street, Philada.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE
IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS
Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,
AT
ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,
WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS
Rescued from the Late Conflagration,
AND OF PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
1 12 8t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866,
IN THE TEMPORARY QUARTERS, [1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK,
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

WANTED TO SELL LOW—A HALF INterest in a Lamp and Glass business, permanently located in the trade centre—now paying $300 per month. For particulars address DION,
1t* No.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

A DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a daughter of Mr. George Bozarth, between four and five years of age, residing on Fourth street, below Mickle, was accidentally burned to death. Mrs. Bozarth has been confined to her bed for some three weeks, and while the nurse made a short visit to the sick-room the child was left in the basement, in company with a boy about her own age. By some means her clothing became ignited, and when discovered she was completely enveloped in flames. A gentleman of the household speedily smothered the fire, but not until nearly all her clothing was consumed. Dr. Ridge, one of our most eminent physicians, applied such remedies as the case demanded; but in vain. Its body was literally baked, and the skin peeled off in many places. The little sufferer presented a horrible spectacle; but death kindly relieved her about 1 o'clock this morning. It has not been long since this same family was driven from home by the fire which occurred at Parsons' stables, which reached the dwelling in which Mr. Bozarth resided. He then lost quite a number of his household articles. He is an industrious, hard-working man, and this double misfortune is severely felt. A very distressing scene was witnessed when the dying child was brought to the bedside of its afflicted mother. The shock was so great that it threatened to prove fatal.

A GALA DAY AT TRENTON.—The inauguration of Governor Ward came off in Trenton yesterday. The previous day and evening added a large population to that city, and throughout the night and up to noon yesterday, trains and vehicles were arriving crowded with passengers. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character, and the entire programme arranged for the occasion was carried out in an orderly manner. The military display was highly creditable to the citizen soldiery of New Jersey, among whom were seen many veterans who got their first schooling on the sanguinary battle fields of the South.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The good feeling which pervaded all hearts at the inauguration of Governor Ward yesterday, was not a little dampened by the death of Mr. Bernard King, of Princeton, caused by being crushed between two cars. He was a member of the State Rifle Corps, and had participated in the military parade. It was while taking the cars at the Trenton depot, in the evening, that the accident occurred. This sad accident cast a gloom over the immense throng of visitors, as he was a gentleman highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

INFANT SCHOOL.—The infant school connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Camden, under the superintendence of Mrs. Stites, has just held its annual fair, and the ceremonies were of a highly interesting character. There are over one hundred children belonging to this school. The exercises on the occasion were participated in by a large number of people, parents of the pupils and others.

TOOLS FOUND.—A number of tools, consisting of augers, chisels, screw-drivers, braces, and bits, were found secreted behind some rubbish in Taylor's avenue, below Fourth street, a night or two since, and were taken to the Mayor's office. They have evidently been hidden there by thieves, who used them for burglarious purposes.

SLEIGH-RIDING.—Everything that could be employed in the shape of a sleigh was in requisition yesterday in Camden, and last evening the air was rendered melodious with bells and merry voices gliding over the "crisp and slippery snow." Sleigh-riding is an institution.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO "FRIGID ZONE."—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—Please permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of destitute Soldiers' Families:—

D. C., special, $10; S. H. M., 5; A. C. E, 5; Mrs. S. T., Philadelphia, 5; A widow, 5; E. R. H., 5; Ned H., 1; J. G., 5; L. C., 2; Mrs. R., 15; W. H. T., 5; E. R. W., 10; M. T., Greenwich, 1·50; Mrs. M., Philadelphia, 2; Mrs. W. B. H., 2; Anonymous, Philadelphia, 20; Anonymous, 2; A Friend, 5; W. W. A. J. T. C. R. A., 25; Mrs. W. L., Philadelphia, 1·25; E. W. C., 5; Sixth Precinct, Twenty-fifth Ward, Philadelphia, 31; A widow, Philadelphia, 5; Mrs. H., do., 2; Cash, 26; Mrs. C., 5; L. M. L., 50 cents; per Mr. H., Chesnut Hill, 40; H. H., Philadelphia, 2; A. F. C., "to feed the hungry," 10; E. S. T., Philadelphia, 2; Anonymous, do., 5; J., Philadelphia, 10; Anonymous, do., 1; E. W. S., do., 5; J. B., Turbottsville, Pa., *Presbyterian*, 50 cents; Mrs. D. W. O. B., Philadelphia, 5; E. A. S., 1; George D., Philadelphia, 5; B. L. L., 5; Theodore Bliss, Philadelphia, 25; L. L. N., do., 5; U. N. S., 10; I. C. "for poor soldiers' children," Philadelphia, 1; R. R. L., 5; Anonymous, 1; Mrs. J., 1; A Friend to the Suffering, special, 4; A Little Boy and his little Sister, 1·50; An Israelite, special, 1; F. D., Germantown, 5; Anonymous, special, 5; E. P. B., 10; "Orange," 10; Mrs. L. A. C., Philadelphia, 5; I. F. B., 10; Cash, 5; Mrs. S. A. G., 10; Mrs. S. F. O., Philadelphia, 10; Mrs. A. R. McH., 5; Anonymous, "for the widows and orphans," 5; "From a mother of a fallen soldier," 1; S. H., 1; J. K., Port Kennedy, 20; J. K., Port Kennedy, groceries, 20; M. O. N. N., Phila., 5; S. C., Wrightstown, Pa., 5; A. B., New York, 10; From C., 1; M. E. C., Philad., 2·50; Williamsport, 10; "An Episcopalian," 5; Olney Sabbath school, 2; Prayer-meeting at Crescent Village, 8; Cash, 5; R., 5; "Myself," at Telegraph Office, 25; A Mother, "a portion of her son's pay who was killed in the service of his country," 5; Little Walter W. W., eight years old, "his own savings," 1; M. C. S., Newcastle, 1; J. C. K., do., 1·63; A. C. K., do., 5; Little George R., Philadelphia, 3; A Friend, 2; M. O., Philadelphia, 2; J. R. W., Philadelphia, 5; W. H. W., 5; D., Mount Holly, N. J., 5; E. D. T., Phila., 1; H. E. Z., Twenty-fourth Ward, 5; G. S., Phila., 10; from a Sympathizer, 1·25; A Lady, 5; A Southerner, 5; T. G. R., Phila., 5; A Lady, 1; S. L., 5; M. M. G., Phila., 5; Mrs. E. H. V., 5; Twenty-sixth Precinct of Twenty-fifth Ward (add'l), per S. M. McC., 23·50; Anonymous, Phila., 2·50; Miss Anna Gandy, Cedarville, N. J., 28·38; Anonymous, 1; H. C., 5; C. M., Jr., 10; Mrs. F. M. S., Scranton, Pa., 10; Mrs. C. M. L., 5; G. H., Phila., 5; C. J. M., "for Christ's poor," 5; L., "for the poor," 5.

Clothing and food.—Mrs. E., 2 bundles; W. H. H., 14 pieces; Mrs. L. A. C., 2 pieces; Danville, Pa., 17 pieces, and box dried corn, cherries, beans, dried herring; Mrs. M. R. M., 6 pieces; E. G. W., 11 pieces; Mrs. J. T., 22 pieces; Anonymous, 18 pieces; Mrs. D. W. O'B., 30 pieces; Mrs. O., Scranton, Pa., 87; Friend, for the orphans, 46 pieces; J. G. M. & Co., Chesnut street, 29 pieces of woollen goods; L., Philadelphia, 11 pieces; Mrs. S. A. G., 32 pieces.

CITY PASTOR, No. 1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia. January 16.

SNOW-BALLERS, TAKE NOTICE.—This morning Chief Ruggles gave positive orders to his Lieutenants to cause the arrest of all persons, old or young, who were found engaged in snow-balling. Those arrested upon this order issued by the Chief will be most rigidly dealt with. The nuisance has become so great lately that it is dangerous for parties to make their appearance in the streets in a sleigh. Yesterday a gentleman and his wife, while in a sleigh on North Broad street, were attacked by a gang of young ruffians. The gentleman sustained serious injuries about the head, and was obliged to dismount and place his wife in a passenger car.

CONVALESCING.—Mrs. Jacob Weaver, who was shockingly beaten by her husband about a week since, was this morning pronounced by her physician to be out of danger. She is still at the Almshouse. Her husband is in Moyamensing awaiting trial.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Sir:—Last evening I had sent me a slip from some newspaper, I knew not which of our city papers, until an hour afterwards I received from a citizen the *Sunday Dispatch*, and found the piece to be in its editorial column.

The writer says that my "discrimination" in regard to the objects of my kindness is "indefensible." My discrimination is between a *worthy* and an *unworthy* person, between one *in need* and one *not in need*. His idea is to give to all *indiscriminately*. He can do so, yet I will carry out mine, and *not* do so, and "vox populi" is my tribunal. Here is a nice, worthy, delicate, modest widow—a soldier's widow—mother of four helpless children. Her very appearance, if she had no other recommendation, would tell you she is *worthy* and *needy*.

While she tells her sad tale 'mid her suppressed emotions and flowing tears, you feel like putting your purse, with all it contains, into her hand, and with the tenderest words soothing that weeping heart and wiping away the flowing tears. Here is another soldier's widow—so she says—she has no papers to show it. She is absolutely filthy, her face bloated, and her breath strong with alcohol. *Is it not wise to be discriminating?* Give this woman a dollar, she'll drink it before she goes home; give an order for some food and groceries, you are in great doubt as to whether herself and family shall ever enjoy it. Yet I never turn away a hungry case without some food.

The second point to which he takes exception is a recommendation from a *minister* or from some *respectable citizen*, endorsed, if possible, by a *minister* of the Gospel. He says:—"The persons who are actually in need of assistance are not likely to have much acquaintance with a minister of the Gospel, or with a respectable citizen." Here he is mistaken. I have one hundred recommendations on my file, received during the last week, from as many clergymen and laymen, declaring the applicant to be *worthy* and *needy from personal observation of the case*.

Our clergymen know more of the wants of humanity, and are brought more into contact with them in their humble homes than the editor of the *Sunday Dispatch* gives them credit for. And our "respectable citizens" mingle more with the poor and know more of their wants than the *Sunday Dispatch* thinks they do. If a case be known to neither clergyman nor layman, we try to do the best we can with it—visit it, or give according to our judgment of the merit of the case.

Another wrong impression might be drawn from the *Dispatch's* article, viz.:—that my work only extends to church members and Sabbath-school scholars. There is evident malice in the whole piece, but this caps the climax. I have given more aid to individuals having no church connections than I have to church members.

I would not have noticed the *Dispatch's* article, only for the erroneous impression it was calculated to make upon the minds of *some* of our citizens. CITY PASTOR.

A STRANGER VICTIMIZED.—A sharp swindle was practised a day or two since upon a stranger stopping at the Union Hotel. While sitting in the bar-room, he was accosted by an individual who represented that he was a stranger in the city, and had come in with his sister for the purpose of purchasing house-furnishing articles. The two men got quite intimate. A walk up Chesnut street was proposed, and the two started out together. The stranger thought this friend a fine fellow, and the two indulged in a long conversation. After proceeding a short distance, the sharper rushed suddenly across the street, at the same time exclaiming, "There is the man I bought my furniture from. I suppose he's after his pay." The fellow went into a furnishing store, and in a few moments came out and found the stranger, remarking, "Yes, it's as I expected, he wants money." He also added, "I am just $90 short, and will have to borrow that amount until we arrive at the hotel." The money was forked over instantly. Sharper went into the store and in a few moments returned with what appeared to be a receipt in full. The two walked on, and after a short time the sharper excused himself and said he would meet his friend at the hotel at dinner hour. He hasn't since been seen.

A "HONG KONG HOUSE" IN OUR MIDST.—The demand for the narcotics which originated in the East, and have soothed the sorrows of all the human race from Mecca to Minnesota, is so great that the increase in first-class establishments for their importation and sale is never sufficient to exceed the demand. In our own city there has been abundant field for a wholesale and retail house for supplying our citizens with teas. That field has been well covered by the opening of the Great Philadelphia Tea House of Boyd & Co., corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

COLD WEATHER.—
"Well, Jones, it's a dreadful cold day,
But *you* don't seem to mind it."
"Why, no, I never find it
So cold as other people say."
"You take, then, something warm within?"
"Oh, no—not I, my lad!
A man may freeze in spite of gin;
I save my comfort health, and *tin*,
And am at Bennett's clad!"

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.
Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody, in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cold or Hoarseness or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining o the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast will soon lead through wan to attention, to Bronchitis. A day' delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—There will be a grand exhibition of the fancy dresses brought on from New York for the use of the patrons of the Coterie Carnival, opening on Monday next, at No. 910 Chesnut street. Dominoes and fancy dresses of every character will be found here.

A WARNING—
Beware of spurious extracts deleterious;
Can frauds compare with pure "Night-Blooming Cereus?"
Phalon & Son, manufacturers, New York. Sold everywhere.

MARRIAGE OF MRS STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The to be happy husband and present groom is Major Robert Williams, U. S. A., reckoned one of the handsomest men about since the war. It is reported that the handsome widow was first struck by him on seeing him with his new civil suit he had on, made by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental of this city. Let other U. S. A.'s in the market take notice.

HOW HAPPY would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.
The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street. No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

ED PHILADA. TELEGRAPH.—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of others who may have been induced to purchase some of the cureails advertised from time to time, without receiving any equivalent for their money, I hereby gladly give my testimony to the medicine advertised in your paper under the name of *Hasheesh Candy*. Nearly two months ago my wife took a very severe cold, which settled on her lungs, producing a violent cough, accompanied with great pain in the chest and a general prostration of the nervous system. After trying various remedies usually prescribed in such cases with no apparent effect, I was recommended to a trial of *Hasheesh Candy*, the result of which was that she soon recovered, and I have faith to believe that she owes her recovery entirely to that remedy.
H. W. STOUT, Carpenter,
No. 18 Bank street, Philadelphia.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?—With the ladies the question is, whether in parlor or saloon, this winter, they will appear with complexions of childlike brilliancy, or whether they will remain freckled, speckled, and pimpled as to their cuticles. Those who use L'Email de Paris exult in possessing complexions from which every disfiguring blemish is removed. Try it. Eugene Jouin, No. 111 S. Tenth street, supplies it, and so do all the first-class druggists and dealers generally.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as "Brown's Bronchial Troches." The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers, and Public Speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds, should try the Troches.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a scientifically compounded article for the Hair, which, while it beautifies and keeps in perfect order, adds to its gloss and vitality. The remarkable popularity of the Amboline is thus accounted for, for it has no superior in the world. We advise you to procure it at once.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.—Dr. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, will lecture at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., for the benefit of this Home. He selects as his subject, "A Glance at the World we Live In," and will, in popular language, with the aid of drawings, diagrams, etc., and with that ability which characterizes him, explain the great facts in Geology written on Nature's imperishable monuments. The interest of the topic will reward a full attendance.

COAL.—Do you want a superior article of coal, free from dirt, slate, and other impurities, and at a reasonable cost? If so, you can procure the same of W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer in family coal, at his yard, No 957 N. Ninth street, or at his Office, at Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Alter gives his personal attention to the delivery of coal to purchasers, and he guarantees what we have stated, with the other important requisite of good weight.

NO MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.
No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing-machine in the world.

UPHOLSTERY.—Carpets laid, Bedding, Blinds, Shades, and Furniture mended and upholstery work of every description done immediately on call, by as many workmen as are required, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods, and Bedding, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.
The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 837 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated and made up equal to new, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHEN you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and re-upholstered, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HOFF—LANE.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. William T. Kennedy, Mr. PHILIP H. HOFF to Miss MAGGIE P. LANE, both of this city.

MULLEN—SIMMONS.—On the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. G. W. Brindle, THOMAS A. MULLEN, Esq., to Miss EMMA E. SIMMONS.

DIED.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 15th instant, REBECCA E., wife of Samuel H. Davis.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2810 Frankford road, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HEY.—On Tuesday morning, January 16, MOSES HEY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2038 Green street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

KEYSER.—This morning, 17th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, ANDREW KEYSER, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 272 S. Second street.

MELLON.—Of apoplexy, on the 15th instant, THOMAS MELLON, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 716 Spruce street, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. (Pittsburg, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers please copy.)

MOORE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, KATE, wife of Charles H. Moore, and daughter of the late John Hincele, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1916 Wallace street, on Friday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THE BURGLARIES AND MURDERS NOW occurring should induce every Housekeeper to procure a Watchman's Rattle as a means of giving an alarm. For sale, with a variety of Iron and Brass Bolts and Door Chains, and Sash Fasteners, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BLUSTERING, CHILLY WEATHER WILL make the closing of the doors very desirable; for this a variety of styles of Door Springs may be found at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO OR three prongs, Ruffle, Cap, Flounce, and Miss Cook's Patent Polishing Irons, Tailor's Geese and Smooth Sad Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 1 2tp

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
SALE OF 100 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.
On FRIDAY EVENING next, 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold about 100 Superb Oil Paintings, comprising works of rare merit.
Now open for examination. 1 16 4t

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND
MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.
NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 1 1 9m

TO RENT.

TO LET.—A LARGE HOUSE ON BRIDGE street, near Thirty-first, fourteen rooms, with stable. 1 15 3t J. T. SCHOOL.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE NO. 195, FOR 100 SHARES IN the name of Humphrey Riel, and Certificate No. 196, for 100 shares in the name of D. R. Rowley, both in the Ocean Oil Company of Philadelphia, having been lost or miscarried by mail, application has been made for new certificates. PAUL A. DAVIS, Jr.
1 13 sw 5t*

LOST.—LAST EVENING, AT SAM. MARKLEY'S (The Abbey), a pair of dark FUR GLOVES, fastened together with a black silk cord. The finder will please return them to No. 709 PASSYUNK Road, and be rewarded. 1t

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING

ICE VERSUS SNOW.

SKATING TO-DAY AND NIGHT ON THE
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary depth of snow, the proprietors of THIS Park have at an ENORMOUS expense, and by their superior facilities, had the snow removed, thereby demonstrating their determination to overcome all obstacles for the gratification of their patrons.

Take Market street cars to Thirty-first street, and then good Walk, free from SNOW, to Park. 1t*

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
PARK CLEARED OF SNOW AND PLANED.
Music and Brilliantly Illuminated this evening.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREETS CARS. 1t*

SKATES.—STEEL SKATES FOR GENTS AND Ladies; common Skates for Boys and Girls, at JOHN A. SEFF & CO'S,
1 15 6t* No. 261 N. THIRD, one door below Vine st.

COSTUMES AND FANCY
DRESSES
FOR LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.
L. A. PHILIPS,
THE GREAT NEW YORK CITY
COSTUMER!!
HAS TAKEN ROOMS,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
And will open for Exhibition his most magnificent stock of
FANCY DRESSES,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.
Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and select. 1 17 4t*

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trp

TO SPORTSMEN.
JAMES E. EVANS, Gun Maker,
Has resumed business at his old stand,
No. 230 SOUTH STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see his old patrons and the public generally.
SPORTING ARTICLES, damaged by the late fire, will be sold at a sacrifice. 1 15 6trp

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.
Sealed Proposals for books, stationery, and printing, required by the City Commissioners for the year 1866 in accordance with ordinance of City Council approved December 30, 1865, making an appropriation to this Department, will be received at this Office, No 11 State House row, until 12 o'clock M., Saturday January 20, 1866. Printed schedules of articles required will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office, on which the bids must be made.
PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, City Commissioners.
1 17 3t JOHN GIVEN.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 13 6t*

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND
DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 3m
Every article warranted as represented.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.
Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEER-CHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

BAKERS' AND FAMILY
FLOUR,
"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."
BROOKE & PUGH,
1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.
ADAMS COUNTY PARED PEACHES.
UNPARED PEACHES.
DRIED CHERRIES.
Peaches and Cherries in CANS. These Fruits are the finest put up. For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

INSTRUCTION.

GET A THOROUGH
BUSINESS EDUCATION,
BY ATTENDING
Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly's
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
W. R. KIMBERLY, A. M., Principal.

The Philadelphia College, an important link in the Great International Chain of Colleges, located in forty-two principal Cities in the United States and Canadas.

EXTENSIVE ROOMS
Fitted up with Banks and Business Houses,
THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.
Thereby bringing into use all kinds of Business Paper.

Penmanship.
The Spencerian System of Business Penmanship taught in its purity.

Telegraphing
Taught in the most thorough and practical manner.

EVENING SCHOOLS.
Young Men who are engaged through the day can acquire a thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS by attending Evenings only.
Students received at any time. Diplomas awarded on a satisfactory examination.
For further particulars, please call at College Rooms, or address
BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY,
1 15 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKLIN
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
FOR MINING IN NEVADA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
SHARES $10.
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE STILLE, President.
DR. R. P. HARRIS, Vice-President.
SILAS BETIS, Treasurer.
R. P. KING, CHARLES HILLBORN,
WILLIAM STEELE, E. B. FITTS.
HARRISON GRAMBO, Secretary.
G. P. FITTS, Mining Engineer, Canon City, Nevada.
OFFICE,
No. 432 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Directors of the FRANKLIN SILVER MINING COMPANY invite investments in no doubtful enterprise. They have secured two mines of ascertained richness, in Big Creek Mining District, Lander county, Nevada, situated but one and a half miles from Canton City, and about ten miles from Austin.

Their ledges are of great width, rich in surface indications, and at a depth of only sixty feet, the continuation of their property, yielded ore that paid $215 per ton, worked by the rudest method.

For one-half interest in a location adjoining the "CUSTOM-HOUSE" LEDGE, upon the same vein of ore, an offer of $150,000 in coin was refused.

This "CUSTOM-HOUSE" LEDGE, of which 2000 feet belongs to this Company, is exceedingly rich, and so located that a tunnel 200 feet in length will strike the ledge at a depth of 200 feet below its outcrop. Longer tunnels will strike the ledge at proportionately greater depths.

Work upon this tunnel is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It can be continued all winter, and rich "pay-rock" will be ready at an early day for reduction at the mills, already located at a short distance, and favorable arrangements are already made for crushing the ores of the Company until such time as their own works are erected.

The "PRICE CURRENT" Ledge of 2000 feet in length is located on the opposite side of the same Canon as the ledge already described. It is about eight feet in width, with well-defined casings, crops out nearly its whole length, and crossing the summit of the ridge which divides Perkins' Canon from Brooks' Canon, it presents favorable conditions for development from either valley.

A suitable description of these properties cannot be given in a few words; full information may be obtained at the office of the Company.

The advantages of a choice among many good locations have been secured by the personal inspection of a representative of the Company, of practical mining experience. From his detailed reports, the Company are assured of the great value and richness of their property, and arrangements are made for prosecuting the business with vigor, economy, and despatch.

Twenty-five thousand shares of the stock of the Company will be sold on account of Working Capital. No other stock is offered for sale. Subscription Books will open January 15, at the Office, No. 432 CHESNUT Street (up stairs). 1 10 wsw3t

NATIONAL FINANCES.

How Long Will it Take to Pay the National Debt?

Secretary McCulloch thinks it may be done in thirty years; a financial writer in the Missouri *Democrat* insists that by keeping up substantially the present system, the country may be liberated from taxation in a dozen years. This writer argues that the Secretary under-estimates the revenue that will be derived, and that it will enable payments as follows:—

1867	$150,000 000
1868	202 500,000
1869	222,750,000
1870	245 025 000
1871	269 527 500
1872	296,480,200
1873	323 1 8 270
1874	358,141,100
1875	394 645 210
Total	$2,465,797 241

As the national debt is over twenty-seven hundred millions, there would remain in 1875 a debt balance of some three hundred millions. To free the country from the payment of interest on this, he would issue $540,000,000 of greenbacks, in substitute of the national currency, which he would withdraw. This amount of currency will be required for the business of the country. He argues that by keeping up substantially the present condition for nine years to come, the people can pay both interest and principal more easily than they will be able to pay the interest only should the currency be contracted to a specie basis within two years. That in the meantime, if the Constitution can be so amended as to give Congress the power to create a uniform currency without establishing banks of deposit, of discount, or of loans, the National banking act now in force can be repealed, its circulation gradually called in, and thus the aggregate circulation be so gradually contracted as to produce no serious disaster. Then the people would have a currency uniform in value from the Penobscot to Astoria, and not difficult to circulate in any part of the globe. It will be reliable, and the people can at all times know what to depend upon.—*Troy Times.*

Effect of the President's Message Abroad.

Extract from a private letter, dated

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, December 19, 1865.—The message of President Johnson has been read with greater interest than any preceding document from Washington. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and diplomats and ministers at the Diet have been for days on the *qui vive* to see this important message. Some timid men were looking for a war-like, threatening document, which would embroil us at once in a war with England and France.

On the arrival of the American mails, several of the editors of the leading papers were at once at my office for a copy. It so happened that the steamer which brought this Message was a Boston one, and the New York *Times*, usually ahead here in news, did not have it, but a stray copy of the Boston *Advocate*, sent me by a friend, of date of December 6, contained it. The editor of the New Frankfort *Zeitung* (a paper which has always been in our interest) intended translating that long Message into German, and publishing it *entire* by 10 A. M. the next day, though he only got it from me about 8 P. M. I think such an event has never been known here as to publish the Message in *full*. The peaceable and conciliatory tone of the Message had a good effect on the Bourse, and our stocks went up to about 70, which is fully two per cent. above New York. The operations in them continue large, and everybody who can spare a hundred florins or so buys a United States bond. Small bonds, of the denomination of $50 or $100, are on this account somewhat higher than large bonds—generally at least half per cent. higher. People generally holding Austrian stocks are selling out and buying American. The transactions at the Bourse here are larger in our stocks than in those of any other country.

Letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The following letter has been addressed by Mrs. Jefferson Davis to the Secretary and Agent of the Ladies' Southern Association:—

MILL VIEW, Ga., December 4.—My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your very kind letter in the name of the Ladies' Southern Aid Association, having "for its object the purpose of placing" me "and family in circumstances somewhat commensurate with their estimate of" me and mine, and begging that I will, at my earliest convenience, designate a place to which the means so collected may be conveyed, so that they may "safely and satisfactorily" reach me.

From our desolated and impoverished friends I scarcely expected such an expression of material sympathy, though my powers of gratitude have been almost daily taxed to thank those who have, with so much heart eloquence, pleaded with the President for him who, though unsuccessful, has given you all he could—his best energies—and whose only hope of future happiness lies in the sweet trust, often expressed, that he has not lost your confidence and love. Ignorant of all which his own people have done for him in his painful captivity, his devotion is unabated. "The unfortunate have always been deserted and betrayed, but did ever man have less to complain of when he had lost the power to serve? The multitude are silent. Why should they speak, save to Him who hears best the words most secretly uttered? My own heart tells me the sympathy exists—that the prayers of the family hearth are not hushed. Be loving and confiding still to those from whom I have received much more than I deserve; far more official honors than ever desired. Those for whose cause I suffer are not unworthy of the devotion of all which I had to give." This is the messenger of love which is sent through prison gates to our own people. I say our people, because both of us have been brought up with you: one of us was born in Mississippi, the other came to her in infancy. These are my own people, and it is a privilege of which no change of circumstances can deprive me. To the accepted prayers of our widows and orphans, our suffering but heroic women, our brave and true men, our innocent little children, I look for the restoration to my little children of their agonized but Christian father. If a merciful providence so ordain it, we hope to live and die among you, mutually consoling and bearing each other's burdens. I pray God we may be restored to the home of our childhood, "for how can we sing our own song in a strange land?" We would not have our dear friends betrayed by their sympathy in offering, for our use, too much from their own "basket and store." I and mine have so far been miraculously cared for and shielded from want. We seem ever environed by the love which is reflected upon us from that which lighted my husband in his dungeon—softened his prison walls with sunny pictures of loving eyes and outstretched arms. Grief and gratitude seem to impose upon me silence. I would, but cannot say more. I will inclose within this note the names and directions of gentlemen to whom the contributions of which you speak may be inclosed. And instead of the eloquent voice which so often has poured forth his love to his dear people, now mute, I offer a wife's and mother's and a countrywoman's gratitude to you and those you represent.

I have the honor to be, very gratefully and sincerely yours, VARINA DAVIS.

Crime in New York.

From the New York Herald of yesterday.

The trial of John Goodman, charged with stabbing Daniel McDonald, on the morning of the 7th of November, at a liquor store corner of Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The case will be resumed to-day.

The case of Jose Fernandez y Gonzales, one of the persons charged with the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, in the City Park, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 22d of November last, came up for trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. A panel of five hundred jurors had been summoned out of which to select a petit jury of twelve men. After examining the fifty-seventh, twelve were found who had not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and they were sworn in, after which the court adjourned till ten o'clock this forenoon.

Coroner Lynch, of Brooklyn, yesterday took up the examination in reference to the murder of Robert Mitchell, mate of the schooner *John Boynton*, who was shot on board that vessel while it was anchored on the 23d of December last off Rizer's Island. The names of the persons suspected of having been concerned in the crime are Patrick Conroy, Patrick Conway, and Thomas Shea. The testimony of three witnesses having been taken, the Coroner adjourned the further examination until to-day.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Gilroy, who died from exposure and want of proper treatment on board the ship *Neptune*, was continued yesterday. The drift of the testimony was to the effect that those in charge of the ship had done for her all that they could do under the circumstances. The case is still under investigation, and the examination of witnesses will be resumed this morning at eleven o'clock.

An inquest was yesterday held at the New York Hospital, over the remains of Patrick Dunlap, whose death, as alleged, was caused by stabs inflicted on Friday last, at No. 150 Washington street, by Edward Johnson. On the conclusion of the evidence, and the rendition of the jury's verdict to the above effect, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Johnson, who is yet at large.

American Items from Europe.

Professor Brunnow, an American citizen by adoption, has been appointed Astronomer Royal for Ireland and Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin, in place of Sir William Hamilton, deceased. This appointment is one of the highest in the astronomical world. It is the more honorable, as it is probably the first instance of a foreigner receiving an appointment of this kind in the United Kingdom. Professor Brunnow has been spending the winter at Berlin with his father-in-law, Professor H. P. Tappan. Professor Brunnow was formerly connected with the Dudley University and lately Director of the Observatory of the Michigan State University. He is probably one of the best of our living astronomers.

Professor Henry, of Newburg, New York, being on a visit to Paris, called on the philosopher, Victor Cousin. They had been corresponding for over thirty years past, but had never met before. Professor Henry translated Cousin's "Psycology," which became a text-book in many of our colleges. The meeting is described as a very cordial one. He talked much of America and its universities, of our war, etc. etc. He complained that Professor Henry and Professor Henry P. Tappan, late Chancellor of the University of Michigan, should remain idle when they could, at the head of universities, do so much good. He said he had intended writing to America to ask that both these scholars should at once be placed at the head of scientific institutions. Both Professor Henry and Dr. Tappan were once connected with the New York University. Dr. Henry, on account of ill health, was compelled to resign, and Dr. Tappan was Chancellor of the University of Michigan, which he resigned on account of a difficulty with some of the Regents. The University lost by his resignation a ripe scholar. Dr. Tappan is a member of the Institute of France.

Winans & Brothers, of Baltimore, have taken a very large contract with the Russian Government for building cars and locomotives. It will be remembered that they were the builders of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railroad.

Two young men, calling themselves sons of ex-President Tyler, are at school at Carlssake, in the Duchy of Baden.

Mr. Von Beust, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony, gave a grand ball on the 12th of December in honor of the King's birthday. General McClellan was present with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Marcy, and it is said the General was the lion of the evening. The United States Consul, Mr. Campbell, was also invited and was present.

Death of Sir Charles Eastlake.

This celebrated painter died at Pisa, in Italy, on the 24th of December, at the age of seventy-two.

He was the son of an English solicitor, was educated at the Charter House School, where Thackeray also began his education, and began his studies as an artist, when yet a youth, under Fuseli. His first picture which attracted attention was "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," which was purchased by a worthy connoisseur, who afterwards employed Eastlake in copying from the Louvre. Eastlake saw Napoleon Bonaparte on shipboard, and made sketches which he afterwards elaborated into a full-length portrait. From 1817 to 1820 Mr. Eastlake travelled through Italy and Greece, and during several years following painted a large number of pictures suggested by his journey, of which his "Pilgrims Arriving in Sight of Rome" was the most successful. In 1827 he was elected an associate of the royal academies.

Of the many works of his maturer life, several have been reproduced in engravings, and have thus attained a wide and genuine popularity. "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem" will in this style be found in many American homes.

In 1850 Eastlake, who had been made a baronet, was elected President of the Royal Academy, and in 1855 was appointed director of the National Gallery. As a writer he is known by his translation of "Goethe on Color," his "Notes to Kugler's Handbook of Painting," and his contributions to the "History of Oil Painting." For several months back he had been in Italy for his health, which was so poor that the news of his death created great regret yet but little surprise.

The Boston Books for General Grant.

The presentation of a collection of books, in number near 3000 volumes, to General Grant, by Mr. Hooper, on behalf of some Boston gentlemen, has been heretofore announced in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The annexed letter passed between the parties:—

BOSTON, January 1.—Dear Sir:—A collection of books has been forwarded to Washinton, by gentlemen of this city, to be presented to you as a token of their appreciation of your great services in the cause of our common country.

The signers of this letter have been charged with the pleasant duty of presentation, and they have requested one of their number, Mr. Hooper, now in Washington, to present to you the books—to ask your acceptance of them, and to give you the assurance on behalf of all the subscribers, of their individual and united wishes that your life may be long preserved, and the country may enjoy in time to come, as in the past, the advantage of your pre-eminent services.

We remain, General, with great regard and respect, your very obedient servants,

GEORGE B. UPTON,
SAMUEL HOOPER,
JAMES L. LITTLE,
S. T. DANA,
WILLIAM AMORY.

To Lieutenant-General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, January 6.—Messrs. Upton, Hooper, Little, Dana, and Amory.—Gentlemen:—Yours of the 1st of January, announcing that a collection of books had been sent to me by gentlemen of Boston, is received. Through you permit me to return my thanks to the gentlemen of Boston who have done me that honor, and to assure them that this token of their kind feeling is duly appreciated. The kind expression of confidence conveyed in the note announcing this valuable and substantial present, will be preserved by me as possessing an intrinsic value beyond that of goods which can be bought with money.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

GAMBLING IN BOSTON.—The Chief of Police in Boston reports that there are in different parts of that city 29 billiard saloons, having 168 tables; 8 bowling saloons and 28 bowling-alleys, 6 bagatelle rooms, 4 card and dice rooms, 5 faro-bank rooms, and 5 prop rooms. Eleven persons have been arrested and complained of for keeping gaming houses, and their establishments have been broken up and the gaming implements destroyed. The system of making sudden descents upon these houses has often been tried by the police of the city, but is thought to be productive of much more harm than good, as it is very seldom that any of the proprietors or keepers are caught. The chief states that about $20,000 have been recovered through his office during the past year and restored to parties who foolishly lost their money at gambling.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 26, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

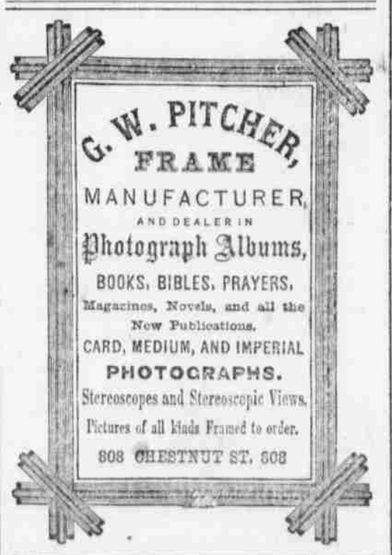
We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed). G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu4t



TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
811 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.
No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 73m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASSINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervison of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the state of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" " 2	200,000
" " 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be equired.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACK Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Rover Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
4 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice
9 cases and 4 lbs Kilnkinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
1 bbl. Shorts
250 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels.
10,672 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dusters Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 596.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21 487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 862.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58 277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71 579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53 204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 63 008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 232.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4thstu6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL."
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 smwth 1m No. 26 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, FITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere
11 3p 3m No. 569 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as

SOUTHERN PERSONAL ITEMS.

—The town of Houma, Terrebonne parish, La., has elected John Berger as its Mayor.

—Ex-Governor Vance intends to reside in future in Wilmington, North Carolina.

—H. P. Battle, Esq., has been elected State Treasurer of North Carolina.

—S. L. Leaphart has been elected Comptroller General of South Carolina.

—Major-General D. S. Stanley, lately in command at San Antonio, is on his way to the North.

—Howell Cobb is comfortably fixed on a plantation near Macon.

—Brigadier-General Robert H. Anderson is chief of the police force at Savannah.

—General Ewell has left Warrenton, Va., and taken up his residence in Nashville.

—Brigadier-General A. R. Lawton is in Savannah, and has entered upon the practice of his profession.

—Brigadier-General G. M. Sorrel is also in Savannah, and has commenced business as a merchant.

—P. H. Doughtey, City Attorney of Portsmouth, Virginia, died in that place a few days ago.

—William R. Hicks, of Albemarle, Virginia, was found dead in his room with a glass containing strychnine near him.

—Ex-Brigadier Generals Evans, John K. Jackson, and Henry R. Jackson, are practising law in Augusta.

—Colonel Giles M. Hillyer, of the Natchez *Courier*, has declined an invitation to run for Mayor of that city.

—Professor Todd has been appointed President of Howard Female Institute, at Gallatin, Tennessee.

—William Galbraith has been elected Mayor of Shelbyville, Tennessee, vice Louis Mankle, resigned.

—Jane Peacock, an aged negro, was run over by the cars and killed at Shelbyville, on last Saturday week.

—A negro riot occurred at Clarksville, Tennessee, on Christmas. A policeman, a white boy, and a negro soldier were wounded.

—General Sam. Hunt has resigned his position on the staff of Governor Brownlow, and gone into the oil business.

—Henry Brown has been arrested by the Provost Marshal, at Nashville, on a charge of defrauding the Government of $10,000.

—The Natchez *Courier* notices the death of E. B. Whittaker, Esq., Representative elect from the parish of Concordia, La.

—Dr. M. Estes, editor of the Shreveport *News*, is preparing for the press a history of the Missouri campaign.

—Wm. F. Samford, of Alabama, has engaged to write the life of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, who died, during the war, in that State.

—C. E. Lewis has been elected Mayor of Chattanooga by forty-seven votes over R. Henderson, former incumbent of the office.

—Ex-Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has returned home from his voluntary exile in Texas.

—Luther W. McCord is about to recommence the publication of the *Independent Citizen*, at Pulaski, Tennessee.

—It is denied that ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, has been pardoned by the President.

—The widow of Stonewall Jackson has received a contribution of $525 in specie, from the citizens of Houston, Texas. She also had a benefit at the Petersburg theatre.

—Storms, who killed the Rebel Colonel Sevier, of Missouri, some months ago, and who escaped from the Parish prison at New Orleans, has been recaptured.

—General Evans and General Majors, formerly of the Rebel army, are in Houston, Texas, and Generals Featherston and George are in Jackson, Miss.

—The editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) *News*, whose arrest and incarceration was noticed a few days ago, has been released and has resumed the conduct of his paper.

—Judge Walker, the newly appointed Consul at St. Thomas, left Pulaski, with his family, for that consulate, last week. H. Ward, Esq., has succeeded him as Judge of the Circuit.

—James R. Bartree, formerly of Columbus, Mississippi, was killed a few days since at Palo Alto by the accidental explosion of a gun which he held in his hand.

—Lieutenant-General Hardee has returned to Savannah from a trip to Mobile and New Orleans. While in Mobile he was treated to a supper by Federal officers.

—The Hon. David G. Burnett, the venerable ex-President of Texas, is on a visit to Newark, N. J., his native city, after an absence of thirty-five years.

—General John C. Breckinridge, General McCausland, Colonel Harry Gilmor, Major John Castleman, Captain Hinds, and others, who had been officers in the armies of the Confederacy, are in Toronto, Canada.

—General Armistead L. Long, one of General Lee's staff, and subsequently in the Confederate States artillery, has the superintendency of the second section of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

—Soldiers of the 103d negro regiment recently murdered Henry Grantham, an old citizen of Doctortown, Georgia, and severely wounded his wife and daughter. The perpetrators have been turned over to a military commission.

—The following gentlemen were recently re-elected to the municipal offices of Murfreesboro:—R. D. Reed, editor of *Monitor*, Mayor; D. D. Wendell, Recorder; R. W. January, Chief of Police.

—The Provost Marshal at Lexington, Va., has confiscated a considerable quantity of hides found in a tannery at that place. They are partly the property of the widow of Stonewall Jackson.

—Mr. J. H. Dendy, living near Shreveport, was murdered on the night of 27th ult., by negro soldiers. They burned his house to the ground. His little son, twelve years of age, was terribly wounded, but managed to make his escape in the darkness.

—Mr. Edward Henrick, one of the oldest residents of Montgomery, Ala., died recently. Although during his life he had paid on securities for his friends seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he died possessed of an immense fortune, and leaves no heirs.

—James McCallum, ex-member of the Rebel Congress, has resumed the practice of the law in Pulaski, Tennessee, in partnership with ex-Major-General John C. Brown. Brigadier-General Gordon is studying law in the same place.

—A number of Southern women in Mississippi have formed themselves into a "Ladies' Southern Aid Association," a branch of which is to be established in each of the late Confederate States, the principal object of which is to raise funds for the benefit of the wife and children of Jefferson Davis.

—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hogan, Superintendent of Ordnance at Chattanooga, has just completed the removal to Northern storehouses of the *acres* of cannon that have been lying in park since the battle of Mission Ridge. Perhaps six hundred pieces have been removed within the last sixty days.

—Hon. Wm. H. Stiles, formerly Minister to Austria from the United States, author of a work on the political history of that country during his residence there, and once Representative in Congress from Georgia, died at Savannah, at his residence, on the 22d ult. He was a gentleman of fine talents and greatly esteemed.

—General Robert E. Lee is now in Richmond and stopping with his friend, James K. Caskie, Esq. He is in daily attendance upon the Educational Convention at the Exchange Hotel. General Lee, on Saturday afternoon, yielded to the vehement demands of his admiring friends, and delivered a short address, which was characterized by that chaste sentiment that is ever grateful to the feelings of a Virginia auditory.

—On Tuesday, the 26th ult., says the Danville (Ky.) *Advocate*, an unfortunate difficulty sprung up at Perryville between Dr. Page Crane and Jerry Watkins, growing out of a misunderstanding in regard to a fox chase, and resulting in the shooting and killing of the former, and very seriously wounding the latter. It appears that Watkins fired five shots, all of which took effect in his opponent, which produced death in about fifteen minutes. Dr. Crane leaves a wife and several children. The wound of Mr. Watkins is of such a serious nature that no examining trial has yet taken place.

—A most serious difficulty recently took place in Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., between Judge Steele, Zack Brown, and some two or three others, in which some five of the parties implicated were seriously, if not mortally, wounded. The origin of the difficulty was in relation to a lawsuit, through which the Judge and one other of the parties became involved in a personal difficulty, in which other friends of each took part, when the affair became almost a general thing. No one was killed instantly, but one or two of the combatants are not expected to recover from the wounds received.

—The annexed reference to a venerable lady residing in Baton Rouge, we find in the *Advocate*:—

OUR OLDEST CITIZEN.—Mrs. Mary Sanchez, of this city, has completed her one hundred and third year, and is now a comparatively strong, hearty old lady. She never has worn spectacles, and her eye sight is yet strong and sufficient to enable her to sew and thread her needle. She was born at Galvestown, on the Bayou Manchac in this parish, and has, in the long experience of her life lived under the flags of Spain, Great Britain, France, the Confederacy, and the United States, without quitting the confines of her native parish. Mrs. Sanchez is of the substantial class of Spanish, whose descendants yet form a proportion of our population.

—We give place to the following response of Mrs. General Jackson to the tribute of citizens of Houston, Texas:—

RICHMOND, Va., January 8, 1866.—Messrs. Bell & Read: Gentlemen—Your note, enclosing a letter from Mr. John Dickinson, of Houston, Texas, forwarding a draft of five hundred and twenty-six dollars in gold, and a certificate of deposit from you, has been received. Mr. Dickinson requests that the proceeds of the same be placed at my disposal, and says the amount was contributed by a portion of the citizens of Texas, at the instance of some ladies, daughters of the "Old Dominion."

As I have not the means of knowing who these kind friends and noble daughters of Virginia are, I must, through you, express my heartfelt thanks to them for this testimonial of love and honor to my lamented husband, and would thank you to convey to them the strongest expression of my gratitude. That their reward may be far greater than this noble act of generosity to the widow and fatherless, and that the choicest blessings of Heaven may rest upon each one of these kind hearts, is the prayer of

Yours, very truly,

MRS. T. J. JACKSON.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest in the one on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles or road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and being to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1264 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchaser money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia.

10 30 fwtF19

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty ($447 350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that department for the year 1866, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. Drugs and medicines, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat, and cake meal, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches and leeching, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 5. Books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistants and recording clerks, two thousand three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 8. Wages on pay roll, three thousand three hundred ($3300) dollars.

Item 9. Board of resident physicians, two thousand one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 12. Salaries of resident physician and clerk, and board of assistant resident physicians, one thousand eight hundred and sixty ($1800) dollars.

Item 13. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand three hundred ($4300) dollars.

Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matron's and nurses' tables, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 16. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 17. Salaries of matron, teacher, and assistant matron, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 18. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, corn, and corn meal, forty-seven thousand ($47,000) dollars.

Item 20. Beef, mutton, pork, and bacon, forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars.

Item 21. Tea, coffee, rye, sugar, and molasses, thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars.

Item 22. Codfish, butter, lard, rice, corn, hominy, barley, salt, and pepper, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

Item 23. Potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 24. Crackers, hops, malt, vinegar and pickles, two thousand two hundred ($2200) dollars.

Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 26. Marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 27. Dry-goods, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 28. Boots, shoes, hats, and caps, one thousand seven hundred ($1700) dollars.

Item 29. Hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles, and trimmings, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 30. Tobacco, soap, lime, and starch, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 31. Hardware, crockery, tinware, brushes, brooms, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 32. Purchase and repair of stoves, and castings, and cooking apparatus, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 33. General repairs to House, plumbing, gas-fitting, and materials therefor, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners only, twenty-six thousand five hundred ($26,500) dollars.

Item 35. Gas and oil, six thousand eight hundred ($6800) dollars.

Item 36. Furniture and straw, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 37. Cleaning sinks and chimneys, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk, and Storekeeper, House Agent, Matron, and Steward's Clerk, five thousand three hundred and fifty ($5350) dollars.

Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber, Gas-fitter, Baker, general Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand six hundred and fifty ($3650) dollars.

Item 40. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to House generally, twenty-three hundred and fifty ($2350) dollars.

Item 41. Fire hose and repairs to same, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 43. Leather, lasts, and shoe-findings, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 44. Tallow and caustic alkali and materials for making soap, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 45. Chain filling and weaving materials, twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars.

Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, and brushes, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 48. Lumber, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 50. Purchase of hardware and iron for making iron bedsteads, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 51. Salary of Superintendent, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 52. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to the Manufactory and over-work, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

Item 54. Lumber and repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 55. Lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 59. Purchase of horses, cows, wagon, etc., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 61. Salaries of farmer and gardener, one thousand seven hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 63. Steam pipes, fittings, and masonry for Hospital, Out-wards, Insane Department, and Children's Asylum, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 64. Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

OUTDOOR EXPENSES.

Item 65. Salaries of Secretary, Outdoor Agent, Messenger, Wagon Driver, and Visitor of Children, three thousand seven hundred ($3700) dollars.

Item 66. Travelling expenses of House Agent, and support of non-residents, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 67. Tax and ground rent of city office, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 68. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 69. Expenses of support and bastardy cases, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 70. Cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 71. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 72. Rent of Visitor's office, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 73. Salaries of Outdoor Visitors, six thousand four hundred ($6400) dollars.

Item 74. Salaries of Outdoor Physicians and Apothecaries, three thousand nine hundred and twenty ($3920) dollars.

Item 75. Maintaining and educating three deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred and twenty ($720) dollars.

Item 76. Support of twelve feeble-minded children at the Pennsylvania Training School at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 31, 1862, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars: Provided, That the Guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity.

Item 77. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 78. Railroad tickets for Guardians and Medical Board, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 79. Provisions for smallpox patients, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 80. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR RELIEF OF OUTDOOR POOR.

Item 81. First Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 82. Second Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 83. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 84. Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 85. Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred ($5300) dollars.

Item 86. Sixth Poor District, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 87. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 88. Eighth Poor District, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 89. Ninth Poor District, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 90. Tenth Poor District, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 91. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 92. For reconstruction of sewerage, privies, and drainage, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Certain District Surveyors Elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That John Porter and Edward Lafferty, sureties of Thomas Daily, Surveyor of the First District; Edwin A. Merrick and John Loutey, sureties of Charles S. Close, Surveyor of the Second District; John H. Jones and Robert Law, sureties of D. H. Shedaker, Surveyor of the Third District; Hiram Miller and Henry Shuster, sureties of Edward D. Roberts, Surveyor of the Fourth District; James Martin and John Sloan, sureties of John Wolf, Surveyor of the Fifth District; Peter M. Hendel and Benjamin J. Ritter, sureties of James P. Davis, Surveyor of the Sixth District; Amos Ellis and Henry Haines, sureties of William Albertson, Surveyor of the Seventh District; S. S. Kelly and Charles E. Graeff, sureties of J. H. Levering, Surveyor of the Eighth District; John Stallman and James Miller, sureties of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor of the Ninth District; Robert W. Shallcross and Peter Castor, sureties of Isaac Shallcross, Surveyor of the Tenth District; S. L. Smedley and Augustus C. Jones, sureties of James Miller, Surveyor of the Twelfth District, be and the same are hereby approved, and that the City Solicitor be directed to prepare the necessary bonds for said parties to execute.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty ($17,350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to defray the following expenses, viz.:—

Item 1. For repairs to and equipment of boat and machinery, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 2. For fuel, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 3. For wages, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 4. For provisions, one thousand two hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 5. For insurance, wharfage, stationery, and incidentals, six hundred ($600) dollars: Provided, That all the fuel, provisions, and other supplies shall be obtained by advertisement therefor; the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder.

The warrants to be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81v

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Marlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9.15 A. M. Train.

For an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11.30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 and 11.15 A. M., and 3.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 3.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7.00, 9.15, and 9.30 A. M., and 3.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Train for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., 3.30 and 5.00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12.00 M., and 4.30 and 9.55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8.01, 8.58, and 10.14 A. M., and 12.36, 3.43, 5.01, 5.44, and 10.25 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 8.25 A. M., Way Mail; 1.10 P. M., Express; 6.35 P. M., Express; 9.25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4.10 P. M.

WILMINGTON FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9.52 A. M., 3.23, and 11.50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12.27, 5.12, and 10.25 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11.15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7.30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2.30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6.45 P. M.

At 5.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 2.30 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6.25 A. M. and 10.02 A. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M., 9.15 and 5.30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6.10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10.50 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 6, 9 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—The *Red Rover!* Who was the *Red Rover* of the Chesnut Street Theatre written by? Or was it ever written at all? We imagine it originated this wise. A scene plot was made out thus:—A sea-shore northeast—a sea-shore southwest—a ship. Second act, a ship more complete than the first. Now to string all these together, probably the Yankee tailor "Home-spun" (in the piece) was engaged to stitch together a sort of patchwork dia ogue—not of any special interest, not telling any special story, and not at all brilliant, romantic, or witty, but sufficiently long to make up two hours, sufficiently connected to lead to the various scenes, sufficiently intelligible to give Birgfeld his cues for mysterious music. Such is the *Red Rover*. If the reader of this synopsis understands anything about it, he will be a great deal wiser than any of the persons who have seen it.

But with all this we must give the manager his due. The scenery is good, the ship scenes especially: the last are admirable, far exceeding the far-famed shine in *L'Africaine*. The boarding of the ship was done with much effect. quantities of gunpowder, a whole arsenal of noises, and a *quantum suf* of red fire. Mr. Young dawned upon us, after a long eclipse, as a most satisfactory melo-dramatic villain. Mr. Dailey distinguished himself especially as a nautical nigger. Mr. Foster (improving every day, by-he-by) represents a hero devoted to a young lady, and greatly distinguishes himself in the catastrophe by killing the man who has just saved his life. Mr. Mordaunt plays an irrepressible sailor, evidently a relation of Captain Cuttle's, for he told us that "Walter was drowndea." Besides this, Mr. Mordaunt danced a hornpipe like a sailor and not at all like a premiere danseuse, quelled several rebellions fought fifteen to one and was victorious, annihilated the whole crew, and at last showed himself the "protector of innocence" in the most approved and glorious melo-dramatic style.

As for the panorama, see advertisements and small bills for it is only there to be found, as in the piece it is most conscientiously omitted—probably to illustrate the conundrum, "When is a man an orphan? When he has got no *pa-nor-a-ma*." This piece and the *Sleeping Beauty* will be played every evening this week.

ARCH STREET THEATRE—*Fortunio*, between two farces, will be persevered in during the rest of the week. Friday, Mrs. Drew's benefit, her last during this engagement.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Wood, (the charming) will appear as "Lady Gay Spanker." Mr. Barton Hill as "Charles Courtley."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Bedouin Arabs, the interesting, romantic, and talented tight-rope dancers, will appear, together with the grand *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, nightly attracting large audiences.

HELLER'S LATEST MARVEL.—Last night we visited Concert Hall, and had the opportunity of seeing and hearing what we should have called in the olden time a miracle. This is Mr. Heller's Sphynx, a bodiless head upon a shallow table supported by four unconnected legs, detached some three or four yards from the curtain behind it; in a few words, completely removed from every chance of concealing its supplementary portion in any convenient cavity fashioned for this purpose. Yet this head awakens, winks at its audience, rolls its eyes, takes its glass and its cigar, speaks, gets a trifle too much liquor in its brain, and otherwise displays itself in the various functional enjoyments of life. But when Mr. Heller covered the head with a cloth, took it up, shook it out, and no head fell from it, an aged countryman started up, and bursting out with an oath, vehemently declared that he believed the magic master of the spell deserved hanging as much or more than any witch or wizard of the days gone by.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, second Matinee will take place on Friday. Mr. Jarvis is one of our best and most enthusiastic artists, who has deservedly acquired popularity, and has hosts of friends. His Matinees are musical treats of the highest school.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.—The entertainment at this popular place of amusement seems to be highly attractive, if we may judge from the rush of visitors daily. The management have secured a beautiful Circassian slave, who is daily on exhibition, in addition to several other important noveities.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

1 6 stuthlmo PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Is now offering his entire *stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.
French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Mazeppa Poplin, only $1 00.
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap.
3000 yards, one-half yard wide, English Merino, only 70 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $2 25; worth $3 00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plush Canton Flannel only 33 cents.
The good Old Pembertons, only 35 cents.
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 10 26thfs 3m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 19th day of May, A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 502-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May A. D 1859 in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, and said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county and there terminating Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.
At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long
At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.
At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the first track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.
At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long
At Powelton, a Y about 1288 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.
At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges and trestle-works necessary hereto:
At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.
At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.
At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.
At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.
At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.
One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.
At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.
At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.
At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with
One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.
One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.
And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10 000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10 000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 2 mth4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

ROWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

11 14tuth

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book 18, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book R, page 466, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long.
At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.
At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.
At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.
At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.
At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.
At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.
At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.
At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet total length, with the right of way for the same.
At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereto.
At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.
At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.
At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet
At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.
At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor
At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.
At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with
One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.
One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter
And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land, and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 f tF10 Philadelphia

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

8 21mthsGm4p PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

1 1 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
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Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of Diamond Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, and Diamond Sets, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices.

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Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware

In great variety.

Plain Rings, a large assortment always on hand
Engagement and Wedding Rings in case or made to order.
Silver Ware for Bridal presents in all styles.
Watches repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed.
N. B.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. 12 20

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Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

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OYSTERS—LYNDHAVEN BAY, AND OTHER Norfolk Oysters, just received via railroad.
SELLERS & BODDER,
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BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
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BLACK GROS GRAINES.

Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,

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THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

300 pairs of Blankets, just received, to be sold for one-third less than the usual price.
1 case beautiful all-wool Blankets for $5 50, usual price $8 00.
1 case 11-4 handsome all-wool Blankets for only $7 00, usual price $10 00.
1 case very large magnificent Blankets for $10 00 per pair, usual price $14 00
Large stock of Linen Damasks and Towellings, just received at low prices
10 pieces beautiful black and white stripe Mohair Skirtings, just the goods for the present season.
Now open, a full assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, at low prices. White and colored Mohairs, and all-wool Delaines.
20, 30, and 40 Spring Skirts, of the best shapes, both white and colored, at low prices.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 15mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

JOHN W. YOUNG

NO. 70 N. FOURTH STREET,

Will close his Retail Establishment

JANUARY 23.

In the meantime
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
Will be offered to those in want of
DRESS GOODS and DOMESTICS.
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OPERA CLOAKS!

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The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!

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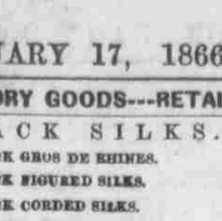
S. HUNTER, Agent.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, dimness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Locklaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system.*—Sore throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1522 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 61 N Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

1 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 200 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2 50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 89 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes